John Rugg, 1, York St, Covent Garden

OFFICE, 135. FLEET STREET.

THE Pictorial Times

SATURDAY | No 81 | SEPT. 28 | 1844.

THE YEOMEN OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE opinion that the world has been gradually growing worse and worse, that nature herself is deteriorating, and that feebleness and decay are in the course of progression amongst us, is an opinion that prevailed extensively in former times, and possessed even minds of singular acuteness and vigour. The scholar will remember with what inimitable grace this strange opinion is referred to by Horace in one of his most enchanting lyrics, and how deeply it tinged the philosophical speculations of later Greece.

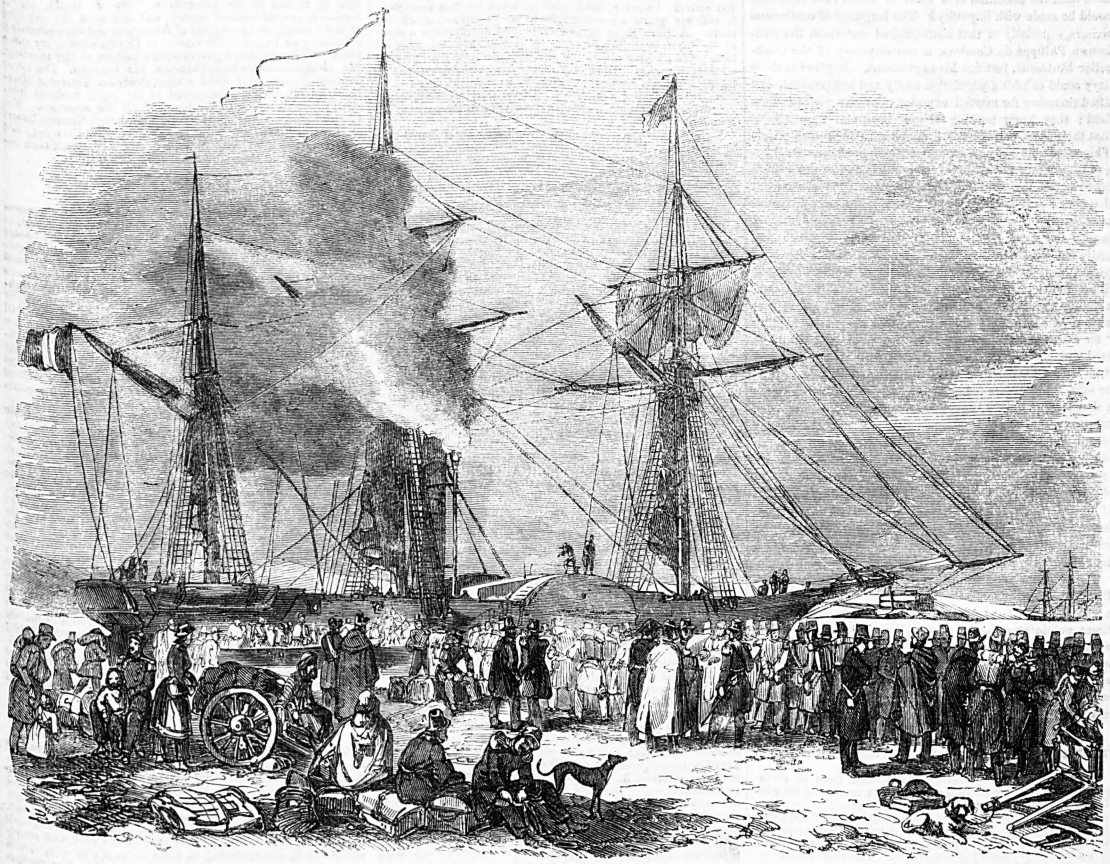
To combat an opinion which probably had its origin in some dim tradition of the fall of our first parents, Archdeacon Hakewell wrote his admirable "Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World." In this singular work, the excellent old divine expatiates with delightful quaintness on various important questions that have now for long ceased to interest the public — questions "touching the strong physic which the ancients used," and "touching the length of the duodenum, or first gut," said to have been in the Greeks twelve inches long, but, in these degenerate days, hardly four. He establishes, conclusively enough, that the human race is not less prolific than of yore, citing, in proof, the epitaph of Dame Honeywood, of Charing, in Kent, who had at her death 367 children descended from her, and another of a woman in Dunstable church, "who bore, at three several times, three children at a birth, and five at a birth two other times."

The depreciation of external nature, except so far as it is a result of moral causes, may safely be dismissed as one of the "babblings" of a vain and principle-lacking philosophy — offspring of imperfect observation and over-weening credulity. A larger subject presses itself upon our attention: we seek to learn, not why men are not so stalwart, so robust, so powerful as were their ancestors, but why they are less happy, possess less comfort, enjoy less recreation — why they work harder and reap a less reward?

Look at the graphic sketch which Latimer has given us of his early years — of the grave and reverend home where his childish spirit received its first impressions of piety and love: —

My father was a yeoman, and had no lands of his own; only he had a farm of three or four pound by the year at the uttermost, and hereupon he tilled so much as kept half a dozen men. He had walk for an hundred sheep, and my mo h er milked thirty kine. He was able and did find the king an harness, with himself and his horse, while he came to the place where he should receive the king's wages. I can remember that he buckled his harness when he went to Blackheath Field. He kept me at school, or else I had not been able to have preached before the King's Majesty now. He married my sisters with five pound, or twenty nobles a-piece; so that he brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He kept hospitality for his poor neighbours; and some alms he gave to the poor; and all this he did of the same farm; where he that now hath it payeth sixteen pound by the year or more, and is not able to do anything for his prince, for himself, nor for his children, or give a cup of drink to the poor.

The father of the great John Selden, one of the most distinguished scholars and eminent public men of his day, is described by Aubrey as having been "a yeomanly man of about forty pounds a year." By trade he was a wheelwright, and is supposed to have eked out a scanty subsistence in the exercise of his skill as a musician. The public schools in those days afforded facilities to the children of the poor, which are now denied them. The *pauperes et indigentes scholares*, in whose behoof those magnificent establishments



THE DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH TROOPS FROM MOROCCO.

were founded, must seek in humbler academies the means of instruction; the national school comes in succour of those for whom William of Wykeham and John Lyon so liberally provided.

Selden was sent to the Free School of Chichester, where he obtained an exhibition to Hart Hall, Oxford. The son of the poor Sussex wheelwright obtained the advantages of the best education Europe, at that time, could afford the most lordly of her sons. It was, indeed, for the poor, that the collegiate institutions at the universities were formed, and the wise policy of the church of Rome ever sought for her ministers in the ranks of the indigent but independent and upright yeomanry of England. The son of a Hertfordshire gardener ascended the throne of St. Peter; and the brother of a humble ploughman was the celebrated statesman Grosseteste, the patriotic bishop of Lincoln. In much later days it could be boasted, in the words of an old writer, that "all honour in England came *a Marte* or *Mercurio*—from learning or chivalry, from the pen or the pike, from priesthood or knighthood." The path to greatness was open to every one; and some of the proudest blood which runs in the veins of our nobles owes its source to the sound-hearted, industrious yeomanry of Old England.

It was they who, on many a battle field, sustained the fortunes of the day, and showed the mettle of their pasture. It was they whose vigorous arms were felt by the foe

At Crecy red and fell Poictiers;

and it was they that ever approved themselves the pride and strength of England—"her ornament and guard."

Sir John Fortescue, chancellor to Henry VI., gives a full description of this class, who, according to him, were rich "in all the necessaries and conveniences of life." He adds that "they drink no water, unless at certain times, upon a religious score, and by way of doing penance. They are fed in great abundance with all sorts of flesh and fish, of which they have plenty everywhere. They are clothed throughout in good woollens. Their bedding and other furniture in their houses are of wool, and that in great store. They are also well provided with all other sorts of household goods and necessary implements for husbandry: every one, according to his rank, hath all things which conduce to make life easy and happy."

If it be urged that there may be some exaggeration in this statement, we cannot, perhaps, well deny it; but what must have been the condition of a class of whom such assertions could be made with impunity? The language of continental writers, especially of that distinguished statesman the well-known Philippe de Comines, a contemporary of the Chancellor Fortescue, justifies his expressions. England in those days could exhibit a population hardy and independent, and fitted therefore for martial exercise. Labour yielded them food; they knew nothing of poor-laws, and were willing that their own hands should minister to their own wants. This admirable body of men, the "pillars of the state," began to decay in the reign of Henry VII., when the pasture farms began the most largely to increase. "Inclosures, at that time," says Lord Bacon, "began to be more frequent, whereby arable land, which could not be manured without people and families, was turned into pasture, which was easily rid by a few herdsmen. . . . This bred a decay of people, and, by consequence, a decay of towns, churches, tithes, and the like." In the vain hope of checking the evil, a statute was passed, by which all houses of husbandry that were used with twenty acres of ground should be kept up "for ever," and that a competent portion of land should be used with them. The object of this statute may be guessed from Lord Bacon's statement of its results. "By this means," he says, "the houses being kept up did of necessity enforce a dweller, not to be a beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance, that might keep hinds and servants, and set the plough on going. This," he adds, "did wonderfully concern the might and mannerhood of the kingdom, to have farms, as it were, of a standard sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and did in effect amortise a great part of the lands of the kingdom into the hold and occupation of the yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers or peasants." These were indeed the objects, but scarcely the results, of the measure.

The reason of its failure it will be our business to state. The decadence, by degrees, of the class it sought to secure, it will be our part to trace in another paper. We seek to direct public attention to those great social and political wrongs which have degraded the yeomanry of Old England; and we are assured that it is only by incessantly directing public attention to the subject, that there is any chance of justice being done to the unhappy population, doomed to incessant labour without reaping its reward.

PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—RE-EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

The *Heraldo* published the following letter from its correspondent at Gibraltar, dated the 12th instant, relative to the conclusion of peace between France and Morocco:—"In consequence of the battle of Isly and the bombardment of Mogador, the Government of Morocco hastened to send full powers to the Bey of Tangier, and to beg the French to open negotiations for a pacific and friendly arrangement. The Prince de Joinville, assured of the sincerity of such dispositions, went with all his squadron to Tangier, and with the Duke de Glucksberg and the French Consul, M. Nyon, went on shore, and was received with all the desired honours and distinctions by the Moorish authorities, and even by the Pacha himself. Some difficulties appeared, but they were overcome by the co-operation of the British Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Bulwer; and at length we have learned officially, and with general satisfaction, that all was arranged, the French Prince having the generosity to content himself with his first demands, viz. the regular demarkation of the frontiers of Algeria, and the internation of the famous Abd-el-Kader; but on condition, that if he in whatever time should return to make war upon or disturb the French, these should be permitted in such case to pursue him until he was exterminated, in whatever part of Morocco. To this it appears is limited the arrangement made, without the French having endeavoured to avail themselves of their favourable position to demand any repayment for the expenses of the war. The re-embarkation of troops from the island off Mogador was an artistic subject, and as such it has been selected for our pages.

FOREIGN.

EVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

The following intelligence has reached London:—

Paris, Tuesday Night.

Prince de Joinville arrived at Cadiz on the 12th inst., with a part of his squadron.

Information was received at Perpignan on the 22d, that a revolutionary movement had been made at Carthagena; that similar movements were discovered in many parts of Catalonia; that the authorities had taken measures to suppress them; and that the Director of the Posts, the Director of Customs, and one of the Judges of Mataro, had been arrested.

Spain.—It is said the health of the Queen of Spain is in an alarming state, so much so, that Queen Christina has taken precautions to secure the regency for herself during the minority of the Infanta Luisa Fernanda. It may be that the march of troops for Navarre is not unconnected with the health of her Majesty, as her death at the present moment would, it is said, cause a general rising of the Carlists.

Tahiti.—A letter, dated Valparaiso, May 31., says:—"I write in haste, as a vessel sails to-morrow morning. Mrs. Pritchard and family arrived here this afternoon in great distress and trouble at not finding her husband at this place. Tahiti is still in a dreadful state. The French seized Mrs. Sammon, the Queen's cousin, taking her for Pomare, took her on board the Uranie, when they found out their mistake. They also stole a man's wife, and took her on board a frigate; eight of her relations stormed a fort and killed 20 men. The French say the fort was stormed by 300 natives, who killed 2 men and wounded 5, losing 15 of their own. In another action, the Tahitians killed 90 French, losing 100 themselves, besides 109 muskets and 16 old guns, mounted on cocoa-nut logs, but taking two pieces of artillery from the French, who were conducted to a pass by Henry, son of the missionary. The Tahitians were led by two Englishmen, who were killed. The French have been awfully handled, having lost altogether upwards of 400 killed and wounded, amongst the former six officers, one of whom is the first lieutenant of the steamer, which, it is said, when going along the shore, killed upwards of 100 natives: however, the French governor has had enough of it, and has issued a proclamation to say he will not attack any more. A Tahitian, in the last agonies of death, threw a stone at M. Bruat, which missed him. It is said they (the French) have taken a lieutenant of the Hazard, and have been playing all sorts of games. It is also reported the troops refused to fight; seventeen deserted one day and six the next, but two of them being caught were shot. These deserters, with some English and Americans, are of great service to the natives."—*Falmouth Packet.*

We have again to record another outrage on the British flag by the Moors. Her Majesty's steamer Sydenham, on approaching Rabat, was saluted by a shower of cannon balls, which so damaged the vessel as to compel her to put into Gibraltar for repairs. This is stated to have occurred on the 3d instant.

Paris, Tuesday.

The "Moniteur"—the most solemn and grim of all newspapers—has announced to the universe at large, and to France in particular, that Marshal Bugeaud, in honour of his recent victory over the army of Morocco, has been created Duke d'Isly. The promotion has been generally talked of as a capital joke. It will appear strange in England, but nevertheless it is true, that, in this country, the way to get a man laughed at is to give him a title. Titles are no longer in fashion—they have had their day; and people have learned—or profess to have learned (it amounts to the same thing)—to despise them. A simple "Monsieur" is just as much thought of, just as much respected, as the haughtiest count or most pompous duke that ever stood in shoe leather. In England an earl or a duke would always be looked upon with a certain sort of respect, even though a dolt, merely because he is a duke or an earl; but in France the title goes for nothing at all—nobody regards it. To make, then, the Marshal Bugeaud a duke, is to give him a pretty name for people to laugh at—that is all. His dukedom, *per se*, will not give him a seat in the House of Peers; for in France a man may be a peer without a title, and there are a very great many men with titles who are not peers. It is surprising that a man so justly celebrated, so highly distinguished, as the Marshal Bugeaud, should have accepted the title of duke, when all titles are considered fit things for ridicule. But, to be sure, it was the only thing the ministers had to give him, for he had already attained the very highest rank in his profession.

All, or nearly all, is arranged for the King's visit to England. Marshal Soult is expected, in the course of a few days, in Paris, to resume his duties at the Ministry of War, and on him will devolve the weight of the government during the King's absence.

Though this is not the season for news of the *salons*, yet the last week has given birth to an adventure, which has made very great noise. A Russian nobleman arrived in Paris about twelve months ago, and after amusing himself most joyously for some time became smitten with the charms of a young and beautiful countess, who occupied a lofty position in the Parisian *beau monde*. A warm acquaintance was soon established between them, and the Russian began before long seriously to meditate the perpetrating of matrimony. One day, however, he entered his apartments suddenly after a short absence, and there to his astonishment found his beloved mistress busily engaged in investigating and reading the most confidential and secret contents of his *secretaire*. He of course demanded an explanation, which the lady gave by pleading jealousy—the desire to discover if she had a rival, &c. &c. The excuse was plausible enough, and was accepted. Three or four weeks after, however, the Russian received an imperial order to return instantly to his own country. Before obeying it he implored the lady to marry him, but she refused, and coldly gave him his *congé*. Almost broken-hearted, the poor fellow sought the advice of an experienced and venerable countryman. Inquiries respecting the lady were instituted, and the result of them left no doubt that she was a paid agent of the court of Russia, that her attachment for the Russian had been merely assumed to enable her to get at his secrets, and that her perusal of his letters was of course for the same object. Luckily the Russian had carefully abstained from mixing himself up in political matters, so that nothing could be alleged against him. But imperial orders are not things to be trifled with, and so he had no alternative but to return to his own country. Such is the tale which is gossiped about in the few *salons* of Paris that are open at this dull and dreary season. I do not, and cannot, vouch for the truth of it; but it is not improbable, for during my long residence in Paris I have always understood, on what has appeared to me to be good authority, that a system of the strictest espionage is kept up by the Emperor Nicholas over such of his subjects as he permits to come to this capital, and that his agents, who are most liberally paid, are of both sexes, from the highest to the lowest. Their artfulness and cunning are such, that there are very few things indeed likely to interest their imperial paymaster that escape them. What a weight must hang upon the poor Russ, when he reflects that, go where he will, do what he will, he is watched; and that, even in his moments of pleasure, there are spies on the alert to ascertain if in any thing he says or does there is not matter to be twisted to his prejudice.

A picture of Louis Philippe swearing to the charter has just been placed in the library of the Hotel des Invalides, opposite to one representing Napoleon on Mount St. Bernard. It has been remarked that Louis Philippe and the Emperor stare as if they do not understand each other. Most likely they don't.

Lord Palmerston, according to the newspapers, has arrived in Paris. The "National" reminds its readers that, four years ago, the noble lord threatened to make Louis Philippe "pass through the eye of a needle." Does the "National" think, by the by, that his lordship has come to Paris to carry the threat into execution?

Chatterbox.

IRELAND.

"The national banquet to O'Connell and the rest of the liberated martyrs," to use the words of the advertisement, took place on Thursday night at the Music Hall, Dublin, which was arranged more with a view to the admission of many than the comfort of all. Covers were laid for about 800, and, as the hall was crowded, it may be supposed that about that number sat down to dinner. The attendance from the provinces was comparatively trifling, and scarcely entitling the *réunion* to be regarded as a demonstration of "national" feeling. About a similar number of the fair sex (in full dress) filled the galleries. The hall was brilliantly lighted, but very slightly decorated, and the only inscriptions were (over the chair) "Remember the 30th of May, 1844;" opposite to it, "The Repeal of the Union;" and at either side, "Peace and Perseverance," "Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell." The dinner was cold, and many complained that it was scanty, but of the wines there seemed to be rather too great a profusion, judging from the scenes which occasionally required the interference of the stewards.

The Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting at the Conciliation Hall was held on Monday. Francis Cunnyn, of Woodstock, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Mr. John O'Connell handed in several sums of money, and passed the usual vote of thanks to the subscribers. Mr. J. Kelly, M.P., handed in several sums of money, and addressed the meeting at some length on the subject of federalism and the probability of holding an Imperial Parliament in Dublin once every three years. There were two government reporters at the meeting, Mr. Hodges, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Counsel. The latter gentleman came over quite unexpectedly on Thursday afternoon, and immediately proceeded to the great national banquet, where he took copious notes of all the speeches. Mr. Counsel brought over with him from Sir James Graham letters of introduction to the Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster, and Mr. Kemmis, the Crown Solicitor. Mr. O'Connell then announced that the Repeal rent was 600*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

SCOTLAND.

It is said that the Queen has expressed a desire to take a permanent residence in the Highlands, and to lease a forest, to which the court might make a pilgrimage every year, in order to afford Prince Albert an opportunity of enjoying the noble sport of deer stalking. Her Majesty, it is said, has also directed her physician to collect statistical details and make inquiries respecting the diseases which are most prevalent in the Highlands. Sir J. Clark has, we believe, drawn up his report, by which it appears that the Highlands have obtained a clean bill of health, with the exception of a fever, arising from too copious libations of whisky. This is the only known prevailing epidemic; but there is every reason to hope that her Majesty and Prince Albert, and even the royal children, might escape the infection, notwithstanding her Majesty's avowed *penchant* for Athol brouse, a very pleasant composition, which consists of honey, whisky, and *two teaspoonfuls of water.*

Glasgow.—Clever Case of Swindling.—A respectable citizen, in the oil and colour trade, was waited on last Thursday by an Englishman of venerable and genteel appearance, who represented himself to be from the house of Messrs. Macintosh and Co., of London, the eminent waterproof manufacturers, and stated that he had a commission to dispose of for the sale of a liquid capable of rendering cloth of all kinds waterproof. Having described the articles, and mentioned the conditions upon which the house was willing to deal with an agent, he offered the gentleman the commission, and furnished him with a printed note of the terms, which were to the effect that Messrs. Macintosh and Co. would allow 1*s.* of commission upon every bottle sold. The gentleman, thinking the agency not out of the way, and satisfied with the respectability of the house named, at once accepted the agency, which was forthwith to be advertised in the principal Scottish newspapers. On being requested, moreover, he rashly advanced a sum of money to the stranger to account of future transactions, there being left with him an ample specimen of the marvellous liquid. Soon after the Englishman had retired, the newly-appointed agent proceeded to test the virtue of the liquid, when to his amazement he found it to contain nothing better than coloured water, and himself to be minus the sum advanced.

PROVINCIAL.

Suffolk.—Incendiarism.—The spirit of incendiarism has again manifested itself by a farm, in the occupation of Mr. Silverstone, of Saxham, being fired on Saturday evening last in three places. Between the hours of seven and eight, the granary, which was situate a short distance from the dwelling-house, was discovered to be on fire at one end of the roof. Owing to great exertions on the part of those who had been alarmed, they, by taking off that part of the roof, had nearly succeeded in extinguishing it, when some stacks were found also to have been on fire in two places. Two fire-engines from Bury St. Edmunds arrived at the spot as quickly as possible, but were unable to save two large bean stacks (one of which was of this year's growth), a stack of barley, and a quan-

tity of barley rakings. We understand this last makes the third incendiary fire that has taken place in this parish within the last fortnight. It is generally thought that these fires are but the forerunners of another season of conflagration, consequently the approaching winter is looked forward to with corresponding alarm and uneasiness.

LIVERPOOL. — FORGERY OF POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS. — On Saturday, Thomas Edwards, a young man of very respectable exterior, was brought before Mr. Rushton, on a charge of having forged a signature to two Post Office money-orders, for the sum of 8*l.* 10*s.*, and thereby fraudulently obtained the amount. Mr. Commissioner Dowling said he should be unable that day to bring the case to a conclusion, as the prisoner was taken into custody suddenly, and the principal witness was out of town. The letter containing the money-orders had been addressed from Abergavenny, in the month of June last, to a Mr. Stephen L. Edwards, who lived next door to the prisoner. How that letter got into the possession of the prisoner was as yet unknown; most probably he received it from the post-office; but at all events it would appear that he had signed Mr. Stephen Edwards's name to the orders, sent them to the money-order office by his errand boy, and thus succeeded in obtaining the amount. The orders were drawn in the usual form, and a blank was left at the bottom for the signature of the person to whom the money had been made payable. William Thompson, a clerk in the post-office, deposed that he had paid the amount of the orders in question on the 29th of June. He had made an entry of the payment in his books, but he did not make, nor was he in the habit of making, an indorsement on the back of the orders. He knew not to whom the money was paid, but should not have had the orders in his possession if they had not been paid. They bore the signature of "Stephen L. Edwards." A clerk in the prisoner's office identified the orders as those he had taken to Mr. Thompson, and upon which he had received 8*l.* 10*s.*; and another clerk identified the signature to the orders as being in the prisoner's handwriting. The prisoner, who had nothing to urge in his defence, was remanded.

SANDGATE.—MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Last Thursday week, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock at night, the ringers were practising in Newington church, near Sandgate, when one of the bells being pulled over, its unfortunate ringer, Edward Maycock, was thereby drawn up, and his head coming in violent contact with the ceiling of the belfry he fell to the basement so dreadfully injured, that he died in about half an hour afterwards.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

METROPOLITAN.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.— On Saturday the annual orations were delivered by the senior scholars, according to a custom which has prevailed for many years in connection with this ancient institution. Until within the last two years but two orations were delivered upon this day, the one in English and the other in Latin, by the two senior Grecians, and the hospital was enabled to send but one scholar annually to college. More recently its sphere of usefulness has been much enlarged, thanks to the munificence of such donors as Mr. Alderman Thompson, who, we believe, contributed the sum of 2000*l.*, with the view of founding three additional scholarships for the pupils of Christ's Hospital. Twelve orations are now delivered on St. Matthew's Day by the Grecians, four of whom are sent to Oxford and Cambridge. The Lord Mayor having taken his seat at the top of the hall, and everything being in readiness, the Grecians proceeded to deliver their addresses in the following order:—A Latin oration by Langham Dale, second Grecian; an English one by Morton Amos Leicester, first Grecian; a Greek oration by Edward Taylor Hudson, third Grecian and classical medallist; and a French one by Edward Algernon Newton, eleventh Grecian; all upon the same subject, and one rife with interest to every person present—the benefits of the royal hospitals. The three first-named of these gentlemen are proceeding to college: the first to Queen's, Oxford, the second to St. John's, and the third to Trinity, Cambridge.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Edward Carter, one of the masons' labourers employed in the building of the new Houses of Parliament, while at work on a scaffold, about thirty feet high, overbalanced himself and fell to the ground on to a heap of stone rubbish. When raised up blood was profusely gushing from his mouth and ears; he was immediately conveyed to the New Westminster Hospital, and was found to be suffering from injury of the brain of such a nature that his life is despaired of. The unfortunate man was about thirty-two years of age, and has a wife and two children.

RUNNING MATCH FOR TWENTY POUNDS. — On Monday the foot race between John Smith the London champion, and Benjamin Badcock, of Birmingham, came off at the Beehive cricket ground, Walworth, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. Both men had obtained great notoriety as pedestrians. The contested distance was 440 yards, and in which there were twelve hurdles placed at equal distances, over which the men were to leap. In betting 5 to 4 were laid on Smith, and money to a very large amount was pending the result of this contest. The usual preliminaries being adjusted, the men appeared at the starting flag, and the signal being made, the men entered into the contest with great speed. Smith was the first to clear the nearer hurdle, closely pursued by Badcock, and at 200 yards the men were in equal positions. It was quite manifest that Smith had superiority in speed, while Badcock excelled in leaping the hurdles. A spirited race ensued the remaining distance, both competitors making strenuous efforts, and after an admirable contest Badcock came in the winner, beating his opponent by two yards.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The fourteenth annual re-union of this erratic body commenced on Thursday, at York, where the Association took its rise in 1831. In pursuance of one part of its plans of operation, it has completed the tour of the several cities and towns in the United Kingdom which were large enough, or had sufficient spirit to defray the expenses of its visits; and it now commences a new cycle at York, under very different circumstances to its first gathering. It may be interesting to state, that the first meeting was suggested by Mr. Babbage, who was warmly seconded by the Rev. W. O. Harcourt, for several years one of the general secretaries, whilst its plans met the most cordial support and patronage of the Venerable Archbishop. At that time Earl Fitzwilliam officiated as president, and the number of members who took part in its infant proceedings were about 200. In addition to the military accumulation of talent, the name of Professor Liebig was announced, as having promised to be present. This imparted much additional interest to the proceedings of the chemical section, the name of which has been changed to the more comprehensive one of "chemistry and mineralogy, including their applications to agriculture and the arts." The General Committee held its first meeting at the Council Room, Guildhall, on Wednesday, for the election of sectional officers, and the transaction of the business usually brought before that body. The sections assembled on Thursday morning at 11 A.M., for their usual scientific business, at the following places:—

A. Mathematical and Physical Science—St. Anthony's Hall, Pensholme Green.
B. Chemistry and Mineralogy, including their applications to Agriculture and the Arts—Architectural Society, Minster Yard.
C. Geology and Physical Geography—Hospitium, Museum Grounds.
D. Zoology and Botany—Theatre of the Yorkshire Museum.
E. Medical Science—County Hospital.
F. Statistics—Savings Bank, Blake Street.
G. Mechanical Science—Merchants' Hall, Fossgate.
Model Room—St. Peter's School, Clifton.

The first general evening meeting was held on Thursday, when the chair was first taken by the Earl of Rosse, the president at the last meeting at Cork, who resigned it to the Dean of Ely, F.A.S., the present president, who delivered an address on the progress and prospects of the Association.

Amongst the various objects of attraction opened to the inspection of members during the week were York Minster, with the choir, lodge-chapel, and crypts; the Library of the Dean and Chapter, Minster Yard; the Museum and Gardens of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society; the School of Designs, the Wilberforce School for the Blind; the Castle Yard; Mr. Spence's Glass Manufactory at Fishergate.

THE LONDON CUTANEOUS INFIRMARY.

On Monday afternoon a meeting of the inhabitants of New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and the adjacent parishes of St. Anne, St. Andrews by the Wardrobe, and Bridewell precinct, was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge Street, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the best measures to be adopted for preventing the establishment of the London Cutaneous Infirmary at the corner of Earl Street. The meeting was numerously attended. Mr. W. F. Delane having taken the chair, Mr. Newbon read the requisition by which the meeting had been convened. The chairman said that any one acquainted with the locality and the premises in New Bridge Street must perceive how they were unsuited in every respect for the institution about to be established there. The house contained no more than the ordinary accommodation of a dwelling-house, and yet it was intended to receive there, every morning, about 500 patients suffering from all kinds of cutaneous and contagious diseases. Those persons must seek shelter somewhere, and it was very probable that they would be found under the portico of the Equitable Society, or, for the want of a better place to wait in, loitering under the doorways in the neighbourhood. This gathering of diseased persons was, no doubt, calculated to spread contagious distempers, and should not be permitted in a locality so densely populated as Blackfriars. He hoped the meeting would make great exertions to prevent the establishment of the institution in that neighbourhood, and that resolutions upon the subject would be carried. Mr. Under Sheriff Anderton moved the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting heard with regret and alarm that it was proposed to establish an infirmary for cutaneous diseases at No. 25, New Bridge Street, the corner of Earl Street. He said that if the institution were established in that place, the inhabitants of Bridge Street could not pass to and from their houses in safety. The resolution was seconded by Mr. T. Hood, and carried unanimously. The meeting was addressed by Mr. H. Grey, Mr. M'Loughlin, Mr. Churchwardens Bromley and Mr. Cochrane, and a committee of seven gentlemen was appointed to oppose the foundation of the infirmary in the place spoken of. Petitions were also drawn up for presentation to the Court of Common Council and the Court of Sewers, begging those two bodies to interfere in the removal of the society, and to order an ejectment should its managers persist in remaining. Thanks were then given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

FUNERAL RITES DENIED.—(From a Correspondent.)—At St. Margaret's Church, Leicester, on Friday se'nnight, the officiating curate was about to inter a child of a carpenter, named Webster, when he asked by whom it had been baptized. He was told that it had not been baptized at all. He then refused to perform the service, virtually excommunicating the deceased; and the interment was prevented by the sexton.

THE FETE OF ST. CLOUD.

The annual revels of the London citizen are pretty much confined to Greenwich and Fairlop fairs. He has no fêtes in Hyde Park — no grand galas in the gardens of Hampton Court, or at Windsor. How different it is with the Parisians. Fêtes without number succeed each other in the environs of Paris, and in the different departments, and though most of them bear a great resemblance, there is yet some peculiarity belonging to each, which serves to distinguish it from its neighbour. First is the Corbeil, with its pilgrimages to the tomb of the good Sire Aymon; next Saint Germain, with its game of *baquet*, and the wedding of Gamache in the open air; Nanterre has its game of scizzors, and the crowning of the Rosière; Clichy-la-Garenne has its feats of archery; and St. Cloud, for its distinguishing feature, has its *mirlitons.*

The Fete of St. Cloud has just transpired, and the same great gathering of merchants' clerks and young grisettes, Parisian shopmen, lawyers clerks and haunting idle women, who have characterised this fête in previous years, were again assembled together. Every half hour the railroad discharged its monster freight, which soon became dispersed amongst the groves and alleys of the park, and a few minutes after all were to be found taking a part in one or the other scene, of gaiety.

The famous artificial waterfall of St. Cloud forms two cascades—the first after the design of Lepantre, the second from that of Mansard. The high cascade (that of Lepantre) is 108 feet in breadth, and the same in height. It is adorned on the summit with two colossal figures, representing the rivers Saone and Marne, and on the balustrade are emblematical figures of the Seine and the Loire. The lower cascade, a continuation of the other, is even yet more extensive. It is 270 feet high by 96 wide, and consumes no less than 3700 hogsheads of water every hour. The waters fall into a canal bordered by two hedges of clipped trees, and ornamented with statues as far as the alley of porticoes, where the fair of St. Cloud is held. Placed to the right of the cascade, in the centre of the large square basin, is the most extraordinary jet d'eau in the world; it rises 80 feet above the level of the basin, and consumes, or rather throws up, ten barrels of water every minute.

The anecdote is worth narrating how it was that St. Cloud became a princely residence, and how the clever Mazarin acquired this magnificent abode, at a cost infinitely beneath its value, for Louis XIV. Here the subtlety and shrewdness of the cardinal minister appear in their finest light; and we recognise in every act the cunning Mazarin de la Fronde.

The king having expressed the intention of purchasing a country seat for the Duke of Orleans, the cardinal cast his eyes on that of a substantial partisan, situated at St. Cloud, which was of immense extent, and of great beauty, and had cost the proprietor nearly a million francs. Mazarin went one day to visit it, and, whilst admiring its magnificence, said to the financier—"This house must at least have cost you twelve hundred thousand francs?" "Oh, my lord, what are you saying?" replied his host, who did not care to own the amount of his riches; "I am not rich enough to bestow on my pleasures so great a sum." "How much did it cost you, then?" asked the cardinal. I dare say you are not quit for less than two hundred thousand crowns." "No, my lord," was the answer; "I am not really able to expend even that amount." "Might it by chance be," replied Mazarin, "that the house did not cost beyond a hundred thousand crowns?" "You have guessed it, my lord; that is the exact price!" exclaimed the financier, thinking to have duped the minister by this apparent falsehood. Mazarin smiled, said not a word, and the next day he sent him the hundred thousand crowns, informing him that the king wished to purchase his house for the Duke of Orleans. The sum was remitted to him by a notary, who brought with him the agreement of sale, already prepared, and the proprietor was forced to yield his magnificent house to the king for at least the third of its value. The habitation, with its dependencies, were immediately entrusted to Lepantre, Mansard, Girard, and Le Nôtre, who made it the majestic residence it now is. The first rejoicings which followed this metamorphosis were celebrated by a fête, "when the king," according to the newspapers of the time, "came to St. Cloud, accompanied by Marie Therèse and Anne of Austria, in a boat very beautifully ornamented. It is said that the Duke of Orleans entertained him with extraordinary magnificence; the feasting was accompanied by delightful concerts; and the amusements afforded by a French theatre in the garden, lighted by an immense number of lustres. The river was covered with decorated boats, and these were occupied by fifers, trumpeters, and drummers. On the 12th day of August, 1660, a grand ball was given at St. Cloud, in honour of the approaching union of the Duke of Orleans and the Princess Henrietta of England; and from this time this residence became the scene of continual pleasures and enjoyments. In its gardens were held fêtes, and plays and concerts were performed until the death of the duke's young bride. But no mourning lasts for ever. On the 11th of August, 1672, the gardens of St. Cloud were again illuminated for the splendid fête given by the Duke of Orleans to the king, on account of his second marriage with the Princess of Bavaria. The fêtes were resumed at the birth of the Duke of Valois and at the baptism of the Duke de Chartres, who was afterwards regent of France. In 1677, the inauguration of the gallery of Apollo, painted by Mignard, gave rise to another fête. In 1686 there was a fête at St. Cloud, to celebrate the successful operation which was performed on the king by Surgeon Felix. All these fêtes had been offered exclusively to the court, but, in 1742, the Duke of Orleans, grandfather to the present king, he who was styled the *King of Paris*, gave at St. Cloud a grand display, to which everybody was admitted; there were amusements for princes, for the nobility, and for the people. Nothing but Fawns, Nymphs, and Naiades, were to be everywhere met with. There were concerts, and tables loaded in abundance; and all the Parisians who had assembled in crowds at these mythological wonders found, towards the evening, kind and disinterested Tritons, who reconducted them to the great city in boats provided at the expense of the Duke of Orleans. But St. Cloud was never under any reign so much the theatre of numerous and brilliant fêtes as under the empire. Napoleon had great regard for this residence, without doubt in remembrance and in gratitude for its having been the cradle of his imperial power. He was almost always there, and most of the galas of these times were kept at St. Cloud. We may mention, amongst others, those which celebrated the birth of the eldest son of Hortense, whom the Emperor at first intended to declare his heir; then again the fête of the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa; and at length that which took place on the 15th of August, 1811, at the birth of the King of Rome. At the fall of day the palace and gardens were suddenly illuminated, as if by magic. One writer says, "It made the forest quite a fairy land; each tree seemed transformed into a nosegay of diamonds or a bunch of precious stones; the cascades rolled in the midst of flames; the waters sparkled with a thousand colours; the sky was lighted by fireworks, which spread in the air with a dazzling rapidity, whilst the cannon of the imperial artillery mingled with this artificial cannonade. Gay musical strains enlivened the dancing and other amusements, that were partaken of by the immense crowds which filled the park. . . . On a sudden a frightful storm burst forth; the thunder roared, the rain descended in torrents, and the lightning, which flashed through the clouds, was the only light which survived the phantasmagorical splendours of this imperial fête. Popular superstition saw in this sudden interruption a fatal omen, and it chanced that they were not deceived. Four years hence the allies occupied the favourite residence of the Emperor, and the Prince de Schwarzenberg gave in the park of St. Cloud a last fête, which is but sorrowfully remembered among its other scenes of gaiety and splendour.

The *mirliton*, for which St. Cloud is celebrated, is a primitive musical instrument, something after the fashion of a child's whistle, common only amongst the Parisians. Throughout the day it is partially in request, but more particularly towards the evening is the time when the alleys of the park resound with its imperfect notes. This may be said to be the grand period of the fete, the trees are then illuminated, and the orchestras re-echo with their bursts of music, mountebanks scream out loud invitations to their performances, which are answered in turn by the howlings of caged beasts.

However, the mirliton sounds the airs of all imaginable old ditties, from Marlbrouck s'en va-t-en guerra, mirliton, ton ton mirrontaine, and other popular tunes, to the grand air of Il Puritani and the overture to William Tell. It is to the sound of this formidable medley that the fete closes. It would be desirable for ears less than ordinarily sensitive, that this mirliton ended with the fete; but the very imperfect notes resulting from the combinations of different airs are prolonged even beyond the hour of departure, and even that of the return. The echoes of the street Saint Lazare tremble again; the Chaussee d'Antin, stunned, think that Paris is called to the sad fate of Jericho; and more than one *mirliton* slily imported even into the bosom of families for days afterwards deplorably justifies this maxim — that there is no good fete without a morrow.

LIVING LITTERATEURS.

No. XII. HORACE TWISS.

Mr. Horace Twiss is the son of Francis Twiss, the author of a "Complete Verbal Index to the Plays of Shakspeare," a work of great rarity and repute, now, however, on the point of being superseded by the superior claims to accuracy and fulness of a similar publication by Mrs. Cowden Clarke. His mother was Fanny Kemble, the sister of Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Horace Twiss has sat in Parliament for Wootton Bassett, and in 1828 he became Under Secretary for the Colonies; and after the accession of Lord Grey's Government returned once more to the bar. Mrs. Francis Twiss died in 1812, at the age of fifty-three. Mr. Twiss makes no secret of his age; he was born on the 28th of February, 1787, and called to the bar in the year 1811. He is, therefore, on the sunny side of sixty, walks with a firm step, and seems destined to outlive the scriptural threescore years and ten, to the delight of a very large circle of friends and sincere admirers.

Mr. Francis Twiss, the father, is said to have been a great mimic; and Sir David Wilkie commends him in his "Journal," in his usual cold, encomiastic style, for a speech—a fine specimen of mimicry in the manner of Mr. Pitt, made one Twelfth Night at Sir William Beechey's—a sort of interlude or relief to a set series of attitudes displayed by Horatia Hamilton, under the direction of her mother, the notorious Lady Hamilton. This was in 1809. Mr. Horace Twiss has a reputation for an imitative talent of the same nature.

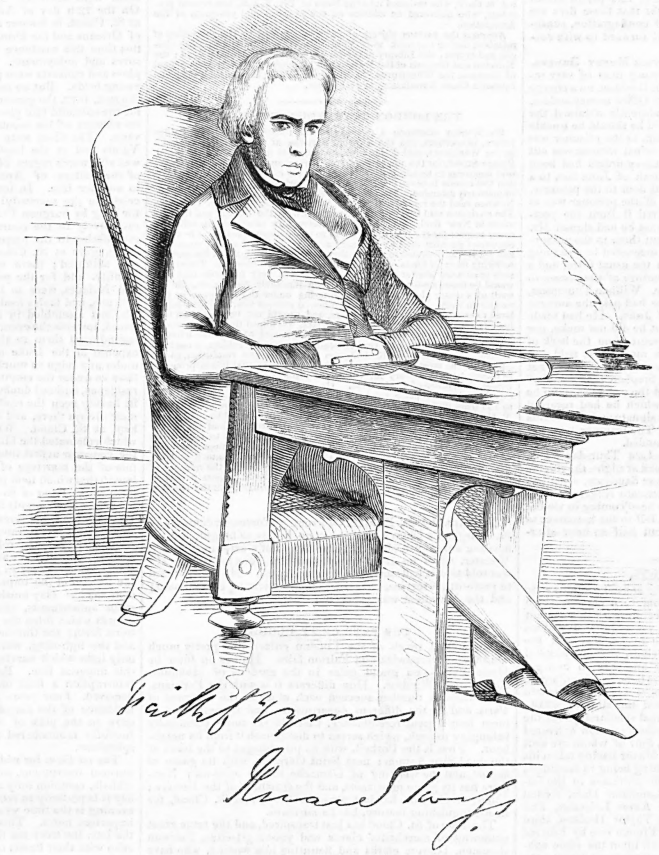
Mr. Twiss has the merit of writing the most popular book of the season, the far-famed "Conngiby" of Mr. D'Israeli not excepted. We allude to the "Life of Lord Eldon," in three thick octavo volumes, embracing a long series of letters, journals, and private memoranda, written by Lord Eldon with an evident view to after publication. A man five-and-twenty years a lord chancellor, as Lord Eldon was, could not fail in having a great deal to tell; but would he tell it clearly, and, above all, would he tell it honestly. Now Lord Eldon was a clear thinker; he began life by taking clear views of every thing; and he retained a habit of thinking and speaking clearly to his dying day. But it too often happens that this otherwise enviable habit of thinking and speaking clearly is unaccompanied by any great command of the pen. Tom Birch, the brisk Dr. Birch of our historical collections, was lively in conversation beyond example, but directly he began to write, Tom's pen became a torpedo. Airy in conversation, to

the delight of all who heard him, yet his style of writing was dull beyond precedent or endurance. Lord Eldon, it is true, is not by many degrees so indifferent a writer as Dr. Birch; but he writes heavily, and wants the art of recording a small matter gracefully. His facts, however, and what he has to tell, triumph over all, and the public have been and are still reading with the utmost delight what it had been taught to look forward to for some time with impatient anxiety.

The part of Mr. Twiss in this book is very agreeably and intelligently executed. On the fame of this Life his literary reputation must rest. He has strung his matter in a very agreeable and graceful manner. It is true he exhibits his art too often more through haste and inattention than ignorance. The defects of haste may have been supplied in the second edition—now fresh from the press; for it is the compilation of an often-tried and experienced hand, one at home upon his subject, and not too much in love with his hero.

There is a story current among authors, that Mr. Twiss, in writing this life, had occasionally found fault as he went on with the recorded judgments of the lord chancellor, and that the present Lord Eldon, the patron, as we shall see, of Mr. Twiss's labours, objects to the admission of any dissent from the well weighed judgments of his venerated grandfather. Mr. Twiss had written his book as every good biographer will write a life — fearlessly and straightforwardly—praising, impugning, or confirming, not as the humour or fancy took him, but as the sincere convictions of his own mind prompted and persuaded him. A reader invariably looks for the clearly recorded opinion of his author, and has a right to see set before him the judgment of the biographer on the facts he has sifted and sought into. Lord Eldon, it is said, thought otherwise; not so much from a fear that Mr. Twiss could shake the unalterable decisions of the great founder of his race, but from a feeling that the book had already outgrown the proper bulk of a life to live:

For those that live to please, must please to live.



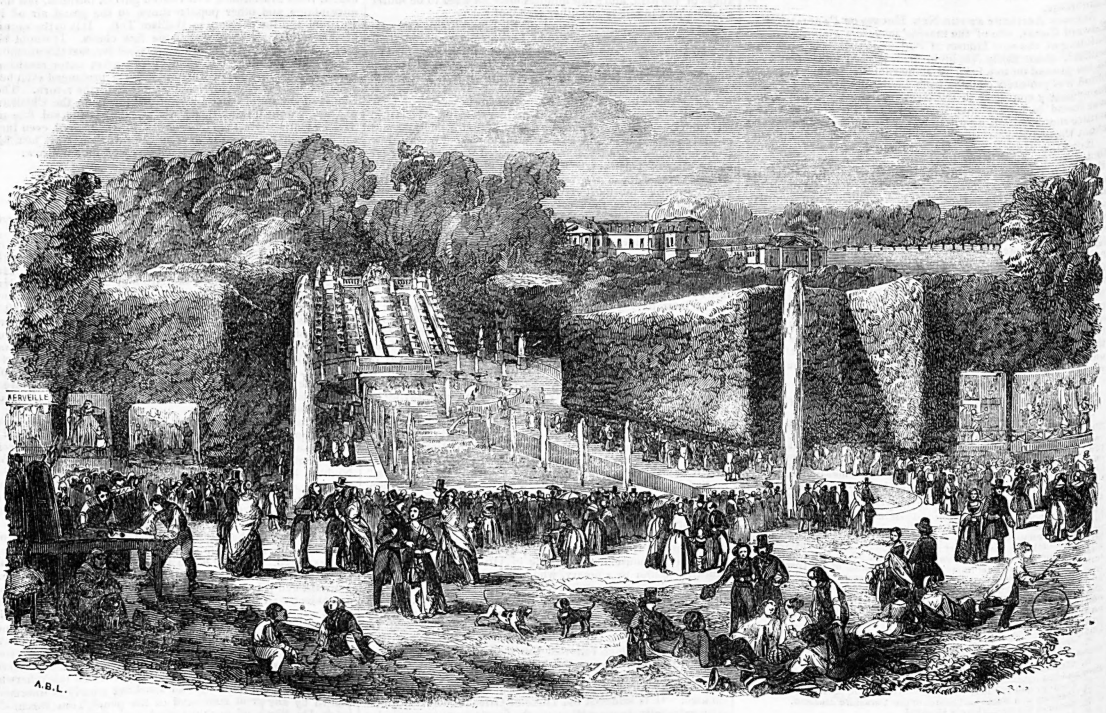
A big book is a great evil, and we are inclined to agree with Lord Eldon in the decision he came to. His lordship would leave all reflection and summary to the reader; he allows his noble grandfather's judgments to stand as they were pronounced, without a word by way of difference or defence.

The rage for biography is now at fever point; where it will end, is beyond our powers of divination. Charles Mathews dies, and five thick volumes of biography by his widow are put forth to appease the Paul Pry propensities of our nature. Then Grimaldi dies, and the most popular writer of his time is called in to concoct a life of a clown in two octavo volumes. Let us pray for long life to Tom Thumb. The death of this Sir Jeffery Hudson of his age would demand a folio, or at least a quarto in double columns.

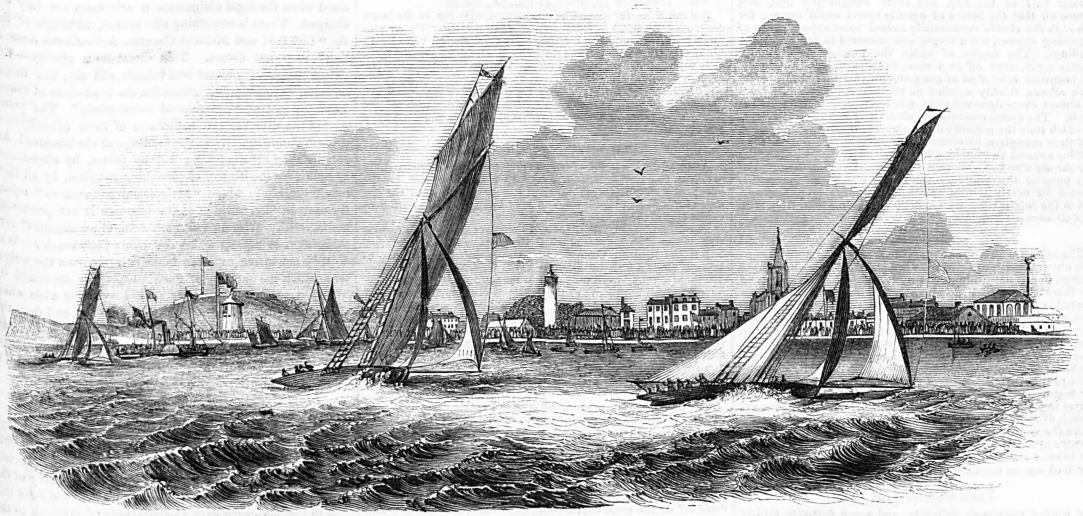
We have said that the present Lord Eldon is the patron of Mr. Twiss's biography of his celebrated grandfather. We have yet to tell that his lordship placed the copyright of all the Eldon papers at the free disposal of Mr. Twiss, and when the Life was out, expressed his approbation of the performance by a cheque on Childs's for a thousand pounds. This generous dealing reminds one of the good old days in English literature, when peers, like Dorset and Halifax, repaid a dedication by a dinner and a hundred rose nobles put beneath the cover of the first dish that the hungry poet put out his hand to partake of. Mr. Murray has put a second thousand into Mr. Twiss's pocket, so that the Ex-secretary of State for the Colonies has been as well rewarded by the present public as by the munificence of his friend, the present Lord Eldon.

We have long looked for a life of Mrs. Siddons from the pen of her nephew and executor Mr. Twiss. Why is it that we have looked in vain? Boaden is heavy amid all his accuracy; and the "Life by Campbell" is a miserable performance. Much might be expected from Mr. Twiss's information and manner; nor would public expectation be disappointed, if Mr. Twiss would set seriously about it.

ASPER.



REVELS OF THE PARISIANS—THE FETE OF ST. CLOUD (see page 195.)

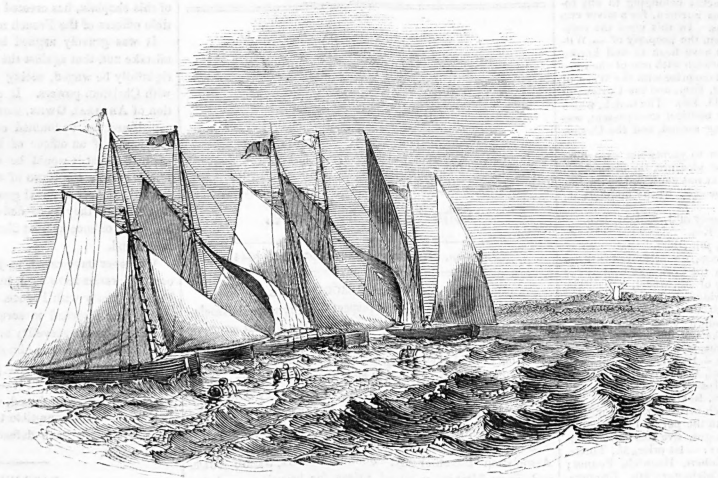


HARWICH REGATTA.—FIRST CLASS YACHT COMING IN.

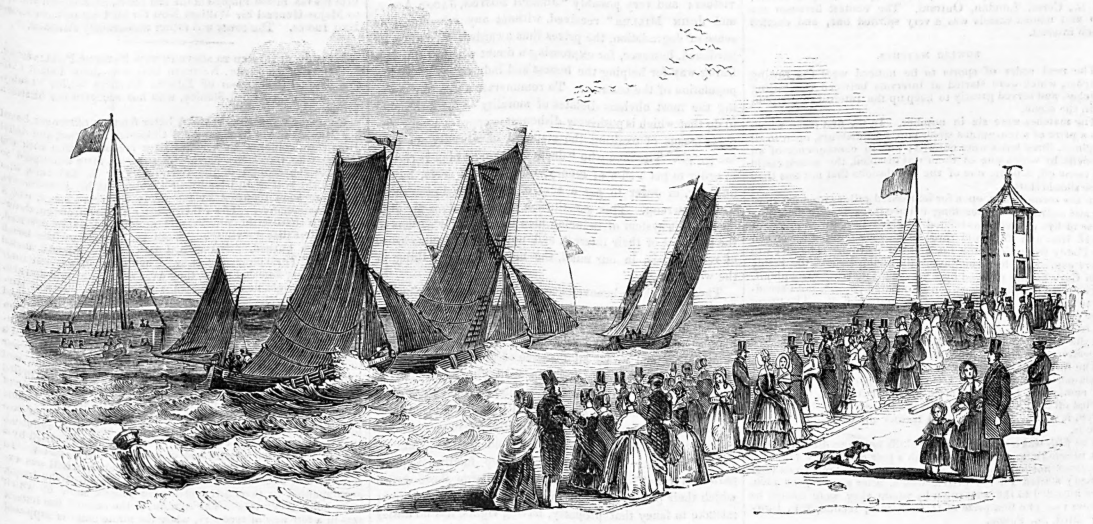
THE EASTERN COAST REGATTA.

The Harwich Yacht Club, was founded in 1843, and the first Eastern Coast Regatta was held in that year at Harwich. It owes its formation to the fact of there being no yacht club whatever up to 1843, between the Nore and the Frith of Forth, although such associations have for some time been established in the Thames, at Cowes, Southampton, Plymouth, in the Shannon, at Cork, Dublin, Liverpool, in the Clyde, and at Leith and Edinburgh. To Mr. Miall (Lloyd's agent) the greatest credit is due for his unremitting exertions in starting the Harwich squadron. We cannot forbear expressing an opinion, that all the yachts on the eastern coast of England should at once enrol themselves in the club. Cannot Hull and Yarmouth furnish their quota of vessels at once? They cannot find a better working committee and honorary secretary than now exists at Harwich. We repeat, the Harwich Club *must* succeed, or the gentlemen of the eastern coast must "hide their diminished heads," and suffer the southern and western coasts to monopolise the glories of yachting and their country's thanks. Looking to the lists of the Thames Yachts, it is hoped at Harwich that the following, among others, may soon be induced to join at Harwich as well as on the Thames: viz. Mr. Hulton's Forest Fly, 9 tons; Mr. Hogge's Thetis, 25 tons; Mr. Cresswell's Wild Duck, 8 tons, all three belonging to Lynn; Mr. Berney's Meteor of 25 tons, belonging to North Yarmouth; and the Whitby yawl, Spray, 14 tons, belonging to Mr. Richardson; together with the Ruby, Enigma, Elize, and divers other craft. These, we say, are properly considered *eastern coast vessels*; and we yet trust to see them all on the list of the Harwich club, whose commodore (M. Gibson, Esq., M. P.) owns the Claude yawl of 30 tons, and who, as a member of the Cowes club, has himself had much experience in yachting matters.

Wednesday se'nnight was indeed a gay and bustling day at Harwich, in consequence of the Eastern Coast Regatta being held in the harbour of that place. Everything combined to make the day a most delightful one to the crowds of visitors who flocked thither; the weather, while at Colchester, and within a very few



HARWICH REGATTA.—THIRD CLASS YACHTS STARTING.



HARWICH REGATTA.—SIXTH CLASS SPRITSAIL BARGES.

miles of Harwich, the rain descended heavily during the greater part of the day, was there delightfully fine, and proved all that the lovers of aquatic sports could desire; for although the clouds occasionally caused some apprehension of a coming shower, not a single one occurred to damp the proceedings. The sports, of which the programme showed a goodly array, went off in a most satisfactory manner; while the beautiful *coup d'œil* of coast and water scenery which Harwich affords, thickly studded as the harbour was with vessels of almost every denomination, was calculated to afford delight to all. The sports commenced about half past twelve o'clock, at which time the majority of the shops in the town were closed, and their occupiers, by common consent, turned out in their holiday apparel to mingle with and share the pleasures of the gay throng who had collected together to witness them. For this purpose the fine esplanade, with which the harbour is skirted for nearly a mile, afforded an admirable promenade, and at the fullest time there could not be less than from 3000 to 5000 assembled upon it.

SAILING MATCHES.

The sailing matches took place first, under the most favourable circumstances as regarded wind and tide, the vessels being enabled to make way either in a south or northerly direction off the Harwich beach, with almost equal facility. The course marked out for the first, second, fourth, and fifth classes was from the stewards' vessel (the tender, which was moored about the centre of the harbour) to the Blazer, government steamer, to the south, rounding the headland at Landguard Fort, then in an easterly direction round the Cork Light Vessel, from thence to the Stone Beach Buoy in the west; again passing the stewards' yacht to the north, rounding a vessel moored some distance up the Stour, and finally returning to the starting point. The course in the third and sixth classes was the same, with the exception of the track round the Cork Ledge and Stone Beach, where the sea was too rough for vessels of light build; their distance to the south being a vessel on the Rolling Grounds, just beyond the Landguard Fort headland. The course to be described was an extensive one; but with

A wet sheet and a flowing sail,
A wind that followed fast,

they walked the waters gallantly, and some first-rate sailing was exhibited.

The matches, the result of which will be found below, were well contested, and in several instances the vessels all came in within two or three minutes of each other.

The first match was between yachts belonging to any recognised club, not exceeding 25 tons burthen, for a silver cup of the value of twenty-five guineas. In this class the celebrated yacht, the Enigma, of London, the property of — Wilkinson, Esq. (whose sailing powers have been so well known since her victory in a match off Harwich with one of the most famous yachts of the day), competed the prize with the Wasp, of London, the property of G. Taylor, Esq., and the Curlew, of Ipswich, belonging to A. T. Cobbold, Esq. The match, which excited considerable interest among nautical men present, was won by the Enigma, the Wasp being second, and the Curlew third.

The second class match was open to yachts not exceeding 10 tons burthen, used exclusively for pleasure, the prize being a cup of the value of ten guineas. It was contested by the following yachts, and the result will be seen by the numbers attached to each:—

1. Phantom, of London, the property of J. Knight, Esq.
2. Foam, of London, — Roberts, Esq.
3. Crisis, Manningtree, T. Nunn, jun., Esq.

The third prize of a five guinea cup, for pleasure boats not exceeding twenty-one feet length in the keel, was won by the Ariel, of Woodbridge, the property of M. Model, Esq. The other vessels were the Syren, Woodbridge, B. Gall, Esq., Fairy, Yarmouth, — Teesdale, Esq.; North Star, Woodbridge, Capt. Shouldham, R.N.; and Rival, Woodbridge, — Stock, Esq.

The fourth match, between smacks not exceeeding 25 tons burthen, for a purse of ten sovereigns, was contested by four vessels, and was decided as follows:—1st prize, 7*l.*, Petrel, of Colchester, S. Woolvett, master; 2d, 2*l.*, Thetis, of Jersey, J. Moulton; 3d, 1*l.*, Mischief, of Ipswich, C. Howlett; and 4th (no prize), Atalanta, of Harwich, Boyce.

In the fifth class, which was a match between smacks not exceeding 18 tons burthen, belonging to the ports of Ipswich or Harwich, for a purse of eight sovereigns, five vessels were entered, and the result was as follows:—1st prize, 5*l.*, Turtle, Ipswich, Horn, master; 2d, 2*l.*, Robert, Harwich, Fenner; 3d, 1*l.*, Blossom, Ipswich, W. Colchester; 4th, Brothers, Ipswich, Wakefield; Eliza, Ipswich, W. Moulton.

The third match was of a rather novel character, being between sprit-sail barges for a purse of 8*l.* It was contested by three barges, and decided as follows:—1st prize, 5*l.*, Ironsides, Ipswich, S. Howlett; 2d, 2*l.*, Victoria, London, Bullock; 3d, 1*l.*, Ceres, London, Outram. The contest between the two first named vessels was a very spirited one, and excited much interest.

ROWING MATCHES.

The next order of sports to be noticed were the rowing matches, which were started at intervals between the sailing matches, and served greatly to keep up the interest of the public in the scene.

The matches were six in number. In the first class, which was a prize of a ten-guinea silver cup, for amateurs, open to all England, three boats were entered; but in consequence of an accident, by which one of them was disabled, the match could not come off, it being one of the regulations that not less than three should start.

In the second class, open for four-oared galleys used for rowing and sailing, not exceeding twenty-three feet in length, a purse of five guineas was offered (divided into three prizes of 3*l.*, 1*l.* 10*s.*, and 10*s.*), and three boats were entered for it, viz. the Paddy from Cork, the Po, and the Walton. The race was a very capital one between the two first-named boats, the Paddy from Cork having the lead by a very short distance throughout.

The third match was between four-oared galleys, not exceeding twenty-eight feet in length, for a purse of 5*l.* The prizes were competed for by three boats (all, we understood, belonging to the revenue service), viz. the Emerald, the Flying Fish, and the Richmond, which, after a well-contested match, took respectively the first, second, and third prizes.

The fourth prize was a purse of five guineas, to be rowed for by six-oared galleys. The Gem and the Royal Charlotte were the competing boats, and, after an excellent race, the former carried off the first prize, and had the honour of beating a boat which, it was stated, had in all former matches come off victorious.

The fifth was a match between skiffs not exceeding fourteen feet in length, and to be rowed with a pair of oars, by Harwich watermen not less than fifty years of age. Three boats (not named) started for the prizes, which, after a very good race, were awarded to the watermen by whom they were rowed, as follows:—The first prize of 1*l.* to Points; second, 10*s.*, Bowler; third, 5*s.*, Payne.

The sixth, or punt race, was contested by five rowers, named Esteen, Merchant, Meachin, Hines, and Pryor, the first three of whom carried off the prizes of 12*s.*, 5*s.*, and 3*s.*

A duck hunt, for a prize of one guinea, with 10*s.* to the loser, concluded the water sports, and afforded considerable amusement to the spectators, who repeatedly cheered the "duck" in his successful evasion of his pursuers. The duck punt, which, as is usually the case, carried off the prize, was managed by the veteran Cole, of Harwich.

The greatest credit is due to the committee for the abundant stock of amusement provided for the public, and for the judicious manner in which the different matches were arranged and started.

THE DINNER AND FIREWORKS.

At six o'clock a party of friends and supporters of the regatta sat down to a cold collation, spread in a booth erected on the beach, at which J. Bagshaw, Esq. (in consequence of the illness of the Mayor) presided. A very brilliant display of fireworks closed the amusements of the day.

The 28th of September, 1843, is the exact date of the formation of the Harwich Club, which by some is called not "*An*" but "*The* Eastern Yacht Club," a title that it ought not to assume, since a "Royal Eastern Yacht Club" has existed from December, 1835, up to the present moment at Leith and Edinburgh. It would be too bad to have two clubs bearing one and the same name. "Harwich Yacht Club" is a good name. Why change it, except by the by to prefix the "Royal?" On this formation of the club at Harwich, now twelve months since, the officers chosen were T. M. Gibson, Esq., M.P., commodore; A. Fountaine, Esq., vice-commodore; Captain Jerningham, R.N., vice-commodore; and W. V. Bayley, Esq., treasurer; W. J. Miall, Esq., acting then and now as honorary secretary.

The first Harwich regatta, on any noticeable scale, was held in 1843, on the day of the formation of the club as above mentioned. In the contests that then came off, the Blue Belle, 25 tons, beat the Enigma, 25 tons, by three and a half minutes, and received a very handsome cup as her prize. Mr. Read's Exquisite beat Mr. Stock's Rival; and the Providence beat the Elize, Mystery, Foam, Rival, Nautilus, and Albatross, as the records of the club demonstrate. Five other contests also came off on the same day, sailing or rowing, and the day was wound up as now, in 1844, by a dinner and fireworks. We see no reason, if all will put their shoulders to the wheel, why Harwich should not by the summer of 1845 turn out a very crack squadron. When there is a will, there is a way.

The Pictorial Times.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28. 1844.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

WE would fain have a great respect for agricultural associations. Playing at benevolence is possibly a most amusing sport; and as possibly *some* good may result from it, we see no objection to noblemen and gentlemen indulging themselves in this way. However, all sports *may* be carried too far — may be carried to an extent inconsistent with the very objects the sports-men profess to respect; and, to our mind, some of the benevolence-mongers have realised this possibility.

At a meeting of the "Lichfield and Midland Counties Association" the other day, "JOSEPH BOSTON, JACOB AULT, and JOHN MILLER received prizes for bringing up large families without parochial relief." The donors of the prizes thought possibly enough that, by rewarding these persons, they were evincing a proper respect for commendable virtues; and very possibly "JOSEPH BOSTON, JACOB AULT, and JOHN MILLER" received, without any reluctance, or sense of degradation, the prizes thus awarded. We must be pardoned, however, for expressing a doubt whether this is a fitting way for helping the honest and industrious labouring population of the country. To remunerate a man for obeying the most obvious dictates of morality — for forbearing to do that which is positively dishonest — appears a very singular means of exalting the standard of morality amongst the people. The man who "doeth the thing which is right," in order to get a sum of money, will, it would seem, be not unlikely, in order to get a sum of money, to do the thing which is wrong. This substitution of low motives for high ones — this system of inducing men to refer their actions to the standard of their interest, and not to their innate sense of rectitude, is, in our mind, the most ill-judged thing in the world.

There is a cheap benevolence as there is a cheap charity. To give alms to a beggar in the street is, by some people, reputed charity — that is, the sacrifice of a mere trifle, not heeded or needed by the donor, to banish an importunate applicant, is held to be an instance of that glorious virtue, which the great Apostle exalts in such glowing language! But is it, indeed, so? It may be much easier for those who compose the "Lichfield and Midland Counties Agricultural Association" to subscribe their shillings, in order that "JOSEPH BOSTON, JACOB AULT, and JOHN MILLER" should receive "prizes for bringing up families without parochial relief," than for them to discharge those duties which their position devolves upon them. Still, 'tis a great mistake to fancy that property, having rights, has no duties — that the relation between employer and employed, workman and master, landlord and tenant, is sufficiently recognised when the legal obligations it originates are duly discharged. There is something still behind, although of this the "Lichfield and Midland Counties Agricultural Association" may not dream. This ostentatious charity — this vulgar parade of insolent benevolence will not, nor indeed ought it, exalt in public estimation the flourishers at county meetings and at "agricultural associations." The public cannot but discover the hollowness of these exhibitions of profuse absurdity. Raise the condition of the labourer! Assuredly *raise* his condition: but by prizes, by after-dinner speeches, by the display of ploughing matches, by all those manifestations in which "agricultural associations" rejoice themselves, the condition of the labourer is not practically ameliorated. Why do not "agricultural associations" turn themselves to objects which *are* within their reach? Why do they not strive to emancipate industry from the weight with which the cupidity of the bullionist has oppressed it? Why not use their influence in endeavouring ends which sincere exertions will bring within their reach, and drop this worse than foolish parade of paying men because they act honestly? We never reputed very highly the value of "agricultural associations:" we are disposed hereafter to repute them at a value still lower.

THE WARSPITE AND THE ADMIRALTY.

A very respectable gentleman, who is unfortunate enough to occupy the position of chaplain to HER MAJESTY'S ship Warspite, has been unfortunate enough to form a certain judgment in his own mind of the tactics and gunnery of the French, when they took to battering down the old forts that give to inexperienced eyes an appearance of strength to the city of Tangiers. This chaplain, it appears, has permitted his view on the subject to reach the "Times" newspaper, and the "Times" newspaper rashly publishing the opinions of this chaplain, has created a huge stir amongst the susceptible officers of the French navy.

It was gravely argued by Francisco a Victoria, if we mistake not, that against the Indians of America war might rightfully be waged, seeing that they had refused to trade with Christian powers. It appears to have been a conviction of ADMIRAL OWEN, that the publication of these letters constituted an undoubted *casus belli* between France and England. If an officer of HER MAJESTY'S navy intimates his belief that it would be worth while for the officers of HIS MAJESTY the KING of the FRENCH to improve themselves in the art of naval gunnery and of navigation, seeing that in both they were deficient, this, as we understand it, is a gross offence against discipline, and worthy of a severe reprimand.

We never have cared to join in the severe language our contemporaries have used, in reference to the dealings of the PEEL Ministry with France. We love peace so well, that we are not disposed to scrutinise very closely the motives of those who conserve it; and we are well aware that our existing monetary laws almost preclude us from prosecuting any war with vigour; but peace, like all other things — gold, as we have proved it — may be purchased too dearly. Too dearly is it purchased, when the price paid is national dishonour — a contemptible truckling to the insane folly of those whom we have defeated more than once, and will again defeat.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

On Wednesday a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held, pursuant to the terms of the charter, for the purpose of considering various matters connected with Indian affairs. The meeting was made special in order to confirm the resolution adopted at the last court, granting an annuity to Major-General Sir William Nott for his long services in the East Indies. The court was rather numerously attended.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.—County of Lancaster, Northern Division—John Talbot Clifton, Esq., in the room of Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, commonly called Lord Stanley, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

CONFLICT WITH PIRATES.—A letter from an officer on board her Majesty's ship Samarang, off Colombo, Java Sea, and dated June 20th, contains an account of a recent conflict with the pirates who infest the place. A party of forty attempted to surprise the captain of the Samarang (Sir E. Belcher), who was on the reef of an island near Tidore, with his instruments, but were soon repulsed by the firing from the barge, which was in attendance. The captain, after this aggression, determined to chastise the pirates, and finding the island deserted, gave orders that the village and all the vessels on the beach should be burned. He chased two of the vessels, called "prahus" (pronounced "prow"), with the barge, and their crews having deserted them, they were towed out and burned. About midnight he anchored in a retired bay, but was surprised at two o'clock in the morning by the sound of gongs and other instruments, and before the party was ready for action five large war prahus were close upon them, all gaily decorated. The leader demanded of the party in the barge if they had a ship; and on the captain answering that the British ship of war to which they belonged was outside, they set up a yell, and began dancing and throwing spears. The English repelled them by a discharge of shot and canister, and secured three of the prahus, which would not burn when an attempt was made to fire them. While the English were pursuing the other two prahus, five more made their appearance, and were repulsed, not, however, till the captain was wounded in the thigh by a ball of one pound weight, and one 9-16 inch in diameter. In this condition he was taken to the ship, when the ball was extracted, and another engagement ensued between the barge, accompanied by two cutters and some prahus, some of which were taken and burnt. The captain, at the date of the letters, was in a fair way of recovery, while the pirate chief is supposed to have been killed.

MEDICAL MONOPOLY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The flame spreads. Chelsea is up in arms; Marylebone has pronounced; Epsom is irate; Sir James Graham is in a bad way, and medical reform in positive danger. An amazing amount of splutter — no ordinary degree of forcible feebleness have these meetings exhibited; and loud are the complaints that resound on all sides — "the doctors are left to fight the battle by themselves." The discovery has at length been made, that the public are noways attached to the doctors, or zealous in their cause — that they will see, with the most perfect resignation, the overthrow of that huge monopoly, that has so long insulted the good sense of the thinking part of the community.

The doctors are struggling in the madness of despair, not simply for existence, but for a still further security for their privileges. They chirp out "medical reform" as lustily as could be desired — by "medical reform" intending the suppression for ever and aye of that impudent class, who absurdly think that the possession of a diploma or certificate is no test of medical skill or competency. In the dark ages, the Romish clergy arrogated to themselves a full dominion over the consciences of their people; the people were bound to think and believe as the priests told them. And this was natural enough with a body that considered itself infallible. Our medical doctors appear emulous of the position of their spiritual brethren. They consider that he who is not of them is of necessity wrong — that, as it was held there was no salvation without the pale of the Romish church, so there can be no cure beyond the lines of licensed faculties.

The "Times" of Wednesday last has some very sensible observations on the subject. By sensible observations, we would not be supposed to imply that they are observations in themselves just and well founded; but they are sensible because they have a distinct and intelligible meaning, and point an appreciable end. In these respects they contrast strikingly with the idle nonsense which has been lately spouted at the monopolists' meetings.

Every body knows that various definitions have been given of that sadly ambiguous term "respectability." Keeping a gig is, we fancy, the favourite; not keeping a shop is evidently the notion of the "Times." The "Times" refers to the practice,

> Among general practitioners, of "combining a retail," as it is called — joining with the professional practice of the surgeon-apothecary the trading business of the chemist and druggist.

In the opinion of the "Times," "evil consequences" result from this combination. Note how it argues the matter —

> When a mere apothecary sets up a shop for the retail of drugs and chemicals, hoping to attract customers from the counter to the dispensary in the rear, and there to convert them into patients, he is perhaps only exercising a right which the law permits to him, of lowering himself to the condition of the apothecary of past centuries. But when a man who has become a member of the College of Surgeons does the same thing, he is, we are much inclined to suspect, offending, though of course unconsciously, against the oath which he took, as a member of that college, not to do any thing to lower the respectability of his profession.

Mr. Serjeant Davy, an eminent lawyer of the last century, was upbraided with having, to the manifest detriment of "the respectability of his profession," taken silver as a fee from a prisoner he had defended. "Why," he said, "that's true enough; but I took every rap the fellow had in the world; and if that's not keeping up 'the respectability of the profession,' I don't know what is!" Men's notions of respectability are *so* different. In an amusing book, called "Physic and Physicians," published some three or four years ago, there are numerous instances adduced of the arts by which doctors have acquired extensive fame and vast fortunes, and none of those arts appear to us less inconsistent with "the respectability of the profession" than "joining with the professional practice of the surgeon-apothecary the trading business of the chemist and druggist." Really the Oracle is all *too* sensitive.

The "Times" proceeds to denounce the practice very generally followed, especially in the rural districts, of chemists and druggists invading the province of licensed practitioners, and prescribing medicines. One of the "Times" correspondents observes in reference to this fact —

> I have repeatedly seen instances in which persons have had such confidence in their chemist, that they would have placed themselves under his care, and have taken his advice, in cases where, under the existing state of the law, he has very properly been compelled to refer them to a regular practitioner.

What does all this imply? Surely nothing less than that the public have not that confidence in the doctors, the doctors would have us to believe; that there is a conviction abroad, that in much unnecessary mystery has the art of healing been enveloped by its professors — imitating herein, again, the conduct of the Romish clergy of old, who forbade translations of the Scriptures lest their flocks should become as wise as themselves, and moreover discover the impostures of which they had long been the victims. It was stated by one of the speakers at the Chelsea conclave, that "wealthy and educated people were misled by what the orator was pleased to denominate, empirics; so that it is not only "the poorer classes" that are disposed to think very lightly of the doctors.

Now the "Times," by insisting on these topics, and by pursuing this line of argument, gives us clearly to understand what is the *animus* of the present medical movement, of which it has constituted itself the organ. We see clearly what the doctors are driving at. They have resolved to make still more stringent the laws which protect them; they will permit no one to infringe, in the most trifling degree, on what they esteem their privileges. The poorest is to come to them as well as the richest; they will take the silver if they cannot get the gold, and the pence if the shillings are not to be had. By and bye a man will not be allowed to prescribe for himself. No one must venture on a seidlitz powder without the leave and licence of a "regular practitioner."

A very low estimate must the State form of the capacities of its subjects thus to interpose, and yet to interpose so fruitlessly. Doctors disagree, and we cannot understand who is to decide when doctors do so disagree, if it is not the patient himself. He may be wrong in his decision. Patients, like doctors — by your leave, gentlemen — are fallible beings. There is no held for the defects of humanity. The patient must act according to the best of his judgment — go whither he believes he is likely to receive the greatest benefit. Why, then, should his choice be restricted? Why tell him he is to purchase relief of but one class? Are you so certain that you, or those in whom you confide, are after all right? Is the subject so clear from doubt that you can safely dogmatize upon it? Paracelsus introduced antimony to notice; and the college of doctors of that day induced the parliament of Paris to pass an ordinance, by which any one prescribing it was subjected to punishment — and this because Paracelsus was no friend of the doctors! The Protestantism of England led it to reject the Jesuits' bark *because* it was Jesuits' bark! The doctors had a prejudice to appeal to.

Another reason, and one on which we have often insisted before, why the interference of the state is unjustifiable is, that there is, after all, no standard of medical doctrine to which, as to an authority, medical men will consent to refer their differences. Juvenal tells us that bears agree with bears — our doctors are perpetually contradicting each other. The doctors in medicine are as little in unison as the doctors in metaphysics, whose disputes are so admirably described by Bishop Jewell. "The doctors," says this great divine, "agree not. Then must we weigh and try them by the Master of the Sentences. The Master of the Sentences himself sometimes is not holden. Then must we seek further to the school doctors. The school doctors can in nowise agree. There is Scotus against Thomas, and Occam against Scotus, and Alliacensis against Occam; the nominals against the reals; the scholasticals against the canonists; the contention is greater, and the doubts darker, than they ever were before."

We have received a letter, dated from Hurst Green — a pleasant village, if we mistake not, in the Bœotian county of Sussex, criticising in an amusing style our articles upon "medical monopoly." Lord Bacon tells us, that "the greatest trust between man and man is the giving of counsel." We are duly grateful to our correspondent for the counsel with which he has favoured us. He informs us that he is an old man — a fact we do not doubt; evidently he is *very* old. He also informs us he is "no doctor" — information for which we are grateful, our first impression on reading his letter being, that it was the production of a doctor in his cups. He further assures us that *he* does not agree in our views; that *he* knows a great deal about the matter, and that we know nothing at all — that *he* considers us wrong, and — argal — we *are* wrong. He also hints delicately the fact that he is an excellent scholar, and in proof thereof favours us with one of those choice scraps of Latin, which have for many a long day done hard duty in the service of penny-aliners, and gone the round, repeatedly, of the provincial press. If he be the scholar he is ambitious of being thought, he must recollect how admirably Plato has described his notions, as he, our correspondent aforesaid, has communicated them to us —

> Αμαθε μαλα χαλεπη, δοκουσα τιναι μεγιστη φρονησις.

Probable enough his ignorance may be reputed marvellous wisdom by some people. However, his wisdom will not deter us from pursuing our course, and exposing what we esteem to be the absurdities of the faculty. Has our correspondent, who but for his disclaimer, we should have reputed one of the "doctores blandi," altogether forgotten his Cicero? We find our consolation in one passage — "Quid de me alii loquantur, ipsi videant; sed loquentur tamen." In sooth, they cannot help it.

CAUSERIE.

It is now considered more than probable that the court will proceed to the Isle of Wight, there to sojourn for a brief period, immediately after the departure of the King of the French.

It is understood that the Custom House authorities have it in contemplation to place officers on board the steamers from the Continent as soon as the vessels arrive off Gravesend, so that the inspection of luggage, &c. may be completed during the passage up the river. The object of this experiment is to prevent the detention of passengers after their arrival, and if it is found to give adequate protection to the revenue, it doubtless will be continued, and be a most important improvement.

Sir Robert Pigot has announced to his tenantry his intention of allowing them 20 per cent. on the present year's rental, to meet the losses sustained by the late unpropitious season.

While the revising barristers were paid so much per day, says the "Durham Chronicle," it required three barristers two days to get through the registration lists for this city: but now that the work is done by contract, one barrister manages to get through the whole in one day. So much for contract *versus* daywork.

At present there are practising in England and Wales 15,000 attorneys. They have contributed, in stamps for their articles, to the revenue 1,500,000*l.*; for their certificates 100,000*l.* more, besides their annual licenses.

A few nights ago a destructive fire (which is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary) broke out upon the premises of Mr. Parsons, a farmer, at Bramley, near Basingstoke. In the course of less than an hour a barn filled with barley, a stack of wheat, and a bean-rick were totally consumed.

Saturday evening was the White Fast of the Jewish nation. So strictly is this fast observed by the "ancient people," that during its continuance they partake of no kind of nourishment, not even water. At daybreak the Jews may be seen wending their way to the city synagogues, clothed in the habiliments of death, over which they wear a white surplice, and continue in fasting and prayer in the synagogue the whole of the day, wearing their shrouds and other death garments. The fast is in commemoration of the rebellion of the children of Israel, and the consequent dispersion of the twelve tribes.

The following singular and rare (if not unique) occurrence has just taken place at the royal aviary, in the Home Park, at Windsor. A Dorking hen, which has roosted for some time past with the fowls from China, has recently been in the habit of laying twice, and sometimes thrice, a week eggs containing double or two distinct yolks. Mr. Walters, the superintendent, determining to try the experiment of attempting to hatch one of these double-yolked eggs, placed it with several other eggs under the hen. The result was that two chickens were produced from this single egg; one is a cock bird, of the pure Cochin-China breed, and the other is a hen chick of the Dorking genus.

The National Gallery is now closed for the vacation, and will not be reopened until the 28th of next month. The Westminster Hall exhibition having also closed, the British Museum is now the only place open for the gratuitous admission of the public.

The "Courrier Français" states that there are now building in the different French ports twenty-three ships of the line, nineteen frigates, two brigs, three schooners, and ten transports and store ships, besides six steam frigates, of 450 and 550 horse power, eleven steam corvettes of 220 to 320 horse power, and seven smaller steam ships of 80 to 160 horse power.

The lovers of antiquity will be gratified to learn that the King of Naples, with the view of perpetually preserving the alfresco paintings disinterred from the ruins of Pompeii, the lustre of whose colours is known to fade on exposure to the air, has employed artists of the greatest celebrity to imitate them on the walls of his own palace at Naples.

A letter from Rome states that the dispensations of consanguinity necessary for the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale with his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Naples, were signed on the 8th. The Princess and the Duke d'Aumale are both in their twenty-third year.

The twelfth session of the Scientific Congress has just finished at Nismes, after its seventh sitting. The congress voted the following recommendations to the Government: — A pension fund for workmen; an irrigation bill; the execution of the laws relating to workmen's *livrets*; the creation of a special ministry for agriculture; the alleviation of the wine trade; the suppression of the title of *officier de santé*; and the immediate abolition of negro slavery.

Major General Lord F. Fitzclarence, second son of the late king, it is rumoured, is likely to succeed Major-General Wyndham in the military command of the Dublin district.

The attempt made by the Italian revolutionists, who had taken refuge at Malta and at Corfu, to enrol bands of adventurers in Alsania, in order to organise another expedition against the Roman states, had, we hear, completely failed.

A letter from Munich states that a company of English capitalists is now there, with the intention of establishing manufactories on a large scale.

PICTURES OF THE PEOPLE. — The pictures in the National Gallery are now called by artists "the great unwashed." — *Punch.*

On Tuesday the Rugby and other mails did not reach the General Post Office in St. Martin's le-Grand until just seven o'clock, being two hours behind time. Great anxiety was felt on the subject, and on the arrival of the mail it was made known that early in the morning the axle-tree of one of the railway carriages had broken down near Chesterfield, and caused the delay. From inquiries of the passengers, it appears that no bodily injury of moment was sustained by any person.

On Tuesday morning the Archbishop of Canterbury held his triennial visitation at All Saints Church, Maidstone. There were present A. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; Archdeacon Lyall, Dr. Burnaby, and upwards of 100 clergymen. The usual ecclesiastical preliminaries having been arranged, the archbishop delivered a lengthened charge, in the course of which he directed attention to the state of education in this county, and to the prospects of the church generally.

The public have been greatly astonished at the renewal of the Surrey tolls, notwithstanding the recent destruction of the gates and bars, and the general supposition that the tolls were abolished.

SNAILS ON RIBANDS. — In one of the excursions of the Archæologists, Dr. Buckland passed at some snails. He gave, says the "Athenæum," — "A striking illustration of the strong acid of these snails, by placing one for a short time on the lilac riband of a lady's bonnet. The young lady did not seem displeased with the test, with its success, or the scissors of the operator reducing the riband of her bonnet; but when Dr. Buckland requested her signature in attestation of the truth of his statement, the lady declined the honour." This is an error. The young lady wrote the following document: — I hereby attest that Dr. Buckland, with his nasty salts of snails, has entirely spoilt my love of a lilac riband; and I furthermore declare it to be my opinion, that the said Dr. Buckland, if he be a gentleman, will behave himself as such, and immediately present me with a new one." — *Punch.*

Some discredit has been thrown on the news of a treaty about to be concluded with Brazil, from the fact that the papers direct from Rio, to the 21st ultimo, do not refer to it. It is however quite certain that several private letters, received by the same vessel, mention that it was currently reported that a treaty was on the tapis, though they do not mention further particulars.

A general holiday was observed at Maidstone on Tuesday, to celebrate the opening of the branch line to that town from the London and Dover railway at Paddock's Wood, a distance of ten miles, and forty-six miles up the main line.

Our agricultural readers will be surprised to learn that half an acre of ground, on the farm of John Stokes, Esq., of Cuffern, Pembroke, has this year produced forty-five Winchesters of clean barley, fit for the market.

Stirling Castle is, in the absence of the military, undergoing a thorough repair.

The grand master, the Earl of Zetland, proposes holding the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons this year at Whitby, on the 3d of October next.

The government contract for 100,000 gallons of rum has been taken by Messrs. Lemon Hart and Son, of Fenchurch Street.

The fishing season, north of the Tweed, terminated on the 14th instant. It was unusually bad. The Highland rivers, Beauly, Ness, and Spey, afforded less sport to the anglers than for some years past. The Findhorn alone had a good supply of salmon in its pools, and great slaughter was committed by the rod. The long drought in the early part of the season is assigned as a cause for the salmon not having got up the rivers.

The fêtes at Dieppe, consequent on the inauguration of Duquesne, took place on Monday and Tuesday. They commenced by the men-of-war steamers and the forts firing salutes. In the course of the day a vessel fully rigged and manned, and decorated with flags, was drawn through the streets of the city, accompanied by the guard national and the municipal authorities. In the evening the mayor gave a magnificent ball at the Hôtel de Ville, at which upwards of 1500 persons were present. The theatres were thrown open for the gratuitous admission of the public.

MORBID TASTE. — Some one has been writing a letter, and signing it with the name of Alderman Gibbs! — *Punch.*

On Saturday evening their Majesties the King and Queen of the French received the minister of Sweden, the Duke de Marmier, and M. Jubelin, Under Secretary of State of the Marine.

The "Constitutionnel" mentions that some of the equipages of Marshal Soult, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, arrived in Paris on Sunday morning, and that the Marshal would return to assume the Presidency of the Council during the King's journey to England. Marshal Bugeaud is expected to arrive in Paris about the same time, with six Algérian chiefs, who are to travel through France at the expense of the Government.

Accounts from Toulon of the 18th inst. announce that the schooner Etoile had been dispatched on a mission to Tunis. It was believed that she was the bearer of an order to Admiral Parseval Deschênes to return to Toulon with the naval division under his command.

A letter from Gibraltar of the 11th, states that the frigate Belle Poule and three steamers sailed on that day for Mogadore, to take on board the French garrison left on that island. On the 12th the Spanish charge d'affaires was to proceed on the Christian frigate to Tangiers, to terminate finally all the differences between Spain and Morocco.

The Hanover journals state that in the night of the 15th instant a frightful conflagration, rendered unrestainable by a violent gale from the south-west, destroyed in the space of six hours no fewer than 300 buildings in the town of Clausthal. Several persons lost their lives.

The Comte de St. Aulaire has returned to Paris from his seat of Perigord, and will in a few days take his departure for England, to be ready to receive the King on his arrival.

The hospital steamer Cerbère arrived on the 18th instant at Toulon from Algiers, which port she left on the 15th. She brought 255 passengers, 50 of whom were sick soldiers from the hospitals at Algiers. She has also brought cases containing the tents of the son of the Emperor of Morocco taken at the battle of Isly.

A Stockholm journal of the 10th instant says it is generally understood in Sweden that the Emperor of Morocco has abandoned all claim to tribute from Sweden and Denmark.

The Emperor of Russia, says the "Augsburg Gazette" has sanctioned the decision of the Diet of Frankfort permitting certain German princes to take the title of royal highness.

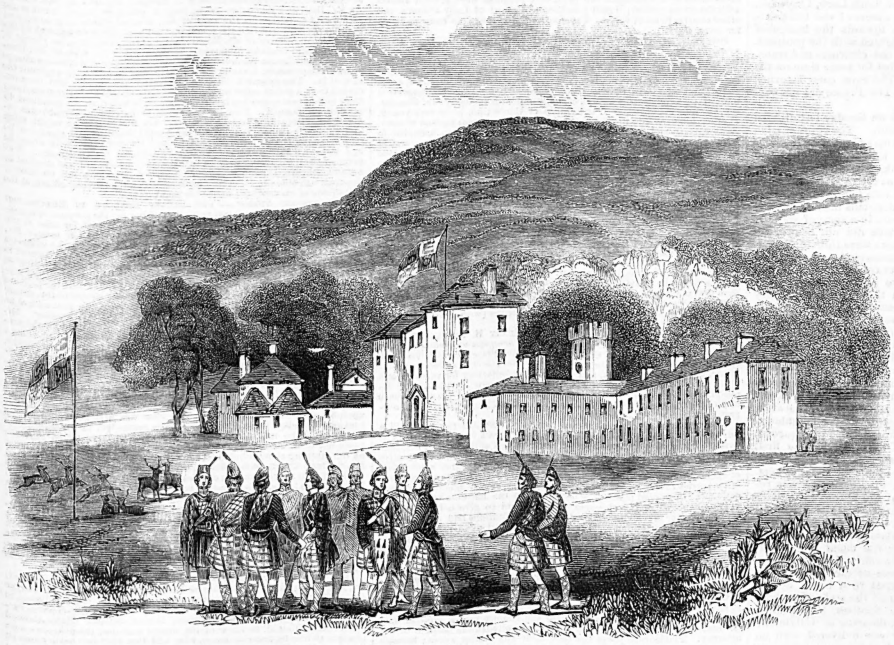
The Duke of Wellington is expected to leave Walmer Castle early in the week after next for Apsley House, en route to participate in the approaching splendid festivities at Windsor Castle, in honour of the visit of his Majesty the King of the French.

THE AFRICAN GUANO TRADE. — A letter, dated Sunday, received at Liverpool on Tuesday, from Falmouth, contains a statement of a very extraordinary character, the truth of which there seems no reason to doubt. It is as follows: — "The Sam Slick, of London, arrived off here (Falmouth), reports that Mr. W. Vaughan, master of the merchant brig Courier, of London, having touched at the Bathurst (Gambia) on the 15th of June, whence the Sam Slick sailed August 7., made a declaration to the authorities there that nearly the whole of that vessel's crew, as well as the master and some of the seamen of the bark Margaret, of London, including the captain, had been captured by the Moors at Arguin, upon the western coast of Africa, where they had gone to procure guano. Seven men, including the chief mate of the Courier, had been killed. The Africanus, of London, Captain Irenmger, lying off Portendic, having heard of the tragedy, had ransomed a party of nine persons, including the captain of the Margaret, for 300*l.*, and six of the party arrived at Bathurst on the 6th of August, including the captain of the Margaret. Three remained behind, unable to travel in consequence of their wounds. The captain of the Margaret was three months in captivity."

THE HERDS OF DEER DRIVEN UP THE MOUNTAINS.

THE QUEEN'S ASCENT OF THE HILL OF HAWKS.

ROYAL RIDE IN THE FOREST OF ATHOLL.



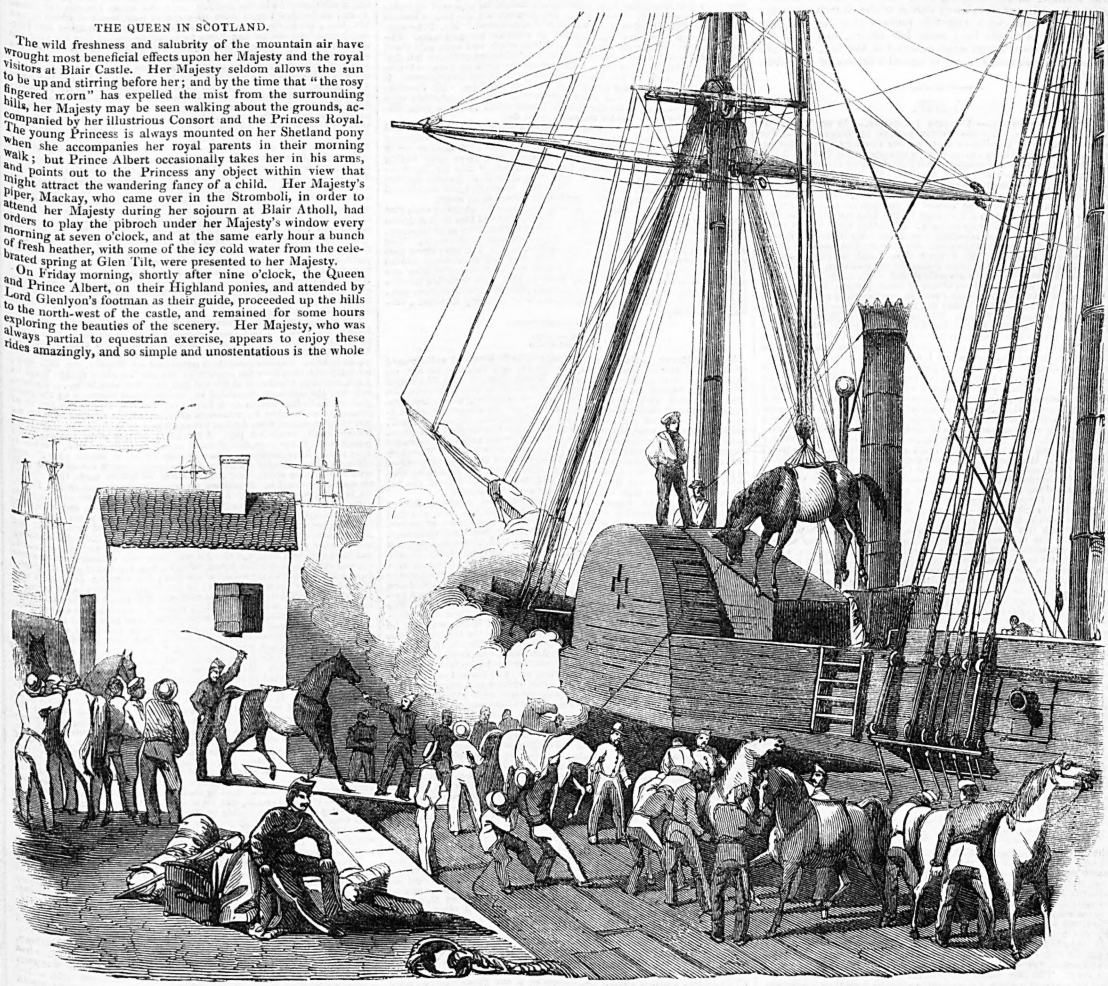
BLAIR ATHOLL CASTLE. — HER MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF HIGHLANDERS.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.

The wild freshness and salubrity of the mountain air have wrought most beneficial effects upon her Majesty and the royal visitors at Blair Castle. Her Majesty seldom allows the sun to be up and stirring before her; and by the time that "the rosy fingered morn" has expelled the mist from the surrounding hills, her Majesty may be seen walking about the grounds, accompanied by her illustrious Consort and the Princess Royal. The young Princess is always mounted on her Shetland pony when she accompanies her royal parents in their morning walk; but Prince Albert occasionally takes her in his arms, and points out to the Princess any object within view that might attract the wandering fancy of a child. Her Majesty's piper, Mackay, who came over in the Stromboli, in order to attend her Majesty during her sojourn at Blair Atholl, had orders to play the pibroch under her Majesty's window every morning at seven o'clock, and at the same early hour a bunch of fresh heather, with some of the icy cold water from the celebrated spring at Glen Tilt, were presented to her Majesty.

On Friday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, on their Highland ponies, and attended by Lord Glenlyon's footman as their guide, proceeded up the hills to the north-west of the castle, and remained for some hours exploring the beauties of the scenery. Her Majesty, who was always partial to equestrian exercise, appears to enjoy these rides amazingly, and so simple and unostentatious is the whole turn out, that it is difficult to persuade the strangers who come to Atholl to obtain a sight of her Majesty, that the lady in a plain black dress and bonnet, and a shepherd's plaid shawl wrapped round her, mounted on a little ambling grey pony, is the Sovereign with whom ideas of great pomp, state, and splendour have been associated in their minds.

On Saturday morning, Lord Liverpool and the Hon. Mr. Anson were grouse shooting for some hours on the hills behind the Falls of Bruar, and had excellent sport. In the afternoon the Queen went in her pony phaeton, drawn by four white ponies, up the Glen of Tilt to the forester's lodge. The Highland ponies had been previously sent to the lodge for the use of her Majesty and the Prince; but his Royal Highness was tempted to try a shot at the deer, which were very shy, and he found it, after some time, impossible to come within range, and relinquished the attempt. Meantime the Queen, attended by a single guide, ascended the steep and rocky hill near the termination of the glen, and on the left of the forester's lodge, called Cairn Chlamman, or the Hill of Hawks. Her Majesty, attended by a single servant, commenced ascending by the pass of Lachlass, and in little more than half an hour had gained the summit. From here the Queen looked down upon the Prince and his companions, who were deer-stalking in the valley beneath. The view from the top of this hill is of great extent, stretching on the north-east through openings in the Grampian range, over the barren plains of Braemar into Aberdeenshire. On the south, across the glen, are the



SHIPMENT OF FRENCH WAR HORSES AT ALGIERS.

lofty hills of Ben y Gloe and Ben y Vracci; while lying stretched out at the feet are Loch Phaegir, Loch Loch, Loghaine, and other smaller lakes which feed the waters of the hill pouring down at the bottom of the glen towards the bridge of Atholl. Her Majesty was highly delighted with the prospect, which was considerably enhanced by the clearness and transparency of the atmosphere, and remained for some time on the hill, viewing it from different points. The royal party returned to the castle at half-past six o'clock. The Prince did not succeed in killing a single deer.

The appearance of the parish church on Sunday last differed widely from that of the previous Sabbath. The congregation then consisted of the resident parishioners alone, and many of them were deterred from going to the kirk by the inclemency of the weather. At an early hour in the morning, vehicles of every description, in as great a variety as are to be seen at the Cock at Sutton on a Derby day, rattled into the quiet village of Blair Atholl, and groups of humble pedestrians made their way at once to the church, which was literally in a state of siege at ten o'clock in the morning. The service did not commence until twelve o'clock, but when the doors were thrown open at eleven, every pew in the church was indiscriminately invaded, and Lord Glenlyon's tenantry, the quiet country villagers, who had an undoubted priority of right to accommodation, were elbowed aside, and were pushed from their stools which they had occupied from childhood, by the substantial burghers from the towns in the neighbourhood. As twelve o'clock approached, the congregation waxed impatient, but before divine service commenced, her Majesty, with her accustomed punctuality, had already arrived at the church. She came in the low close carriage, which was thrown open. As her Majesty entered the church, the curiosity of the congregation overcame their discretion, the majority of them forthwith rose and stared at the Queen and the Prince with unseemly pertinacity, notwithstanding the hushing murmurs of the gentry of the neighbourhood. Before the minister entered the pulpit, Mr. Peacock, the precentor, published the banns of marriage for the first, second, and third times of asking, between Mr. Irvine, the minister of the parish church, and one of his fair parishioners. After this matrimonial proclamation, divine service was resumed by the Rev. Dr. Macleod, one of the Queen's chaplains for Scotland, and minister of the St. Columbia church at Glasgow, where the service is delivered in Gaelic, for the accommodation of the vast number of Highlanders who throng the streets of that commercial city. After the usual service, according to the Presbyterian form of worship, the sermon was from the eleventh to the fourteenth verses of the second chapter of Titus. The sermon was delivered in a broad Scotch accent, and was a favourable specimen of the style of preaching which at present prevails in the Scottish Presbyterian church. It contained a defence of the doctrine of Calvinistic Christianity. The concluding prayer was delivered with an earnestness which came home to the business and bosom of every member of the congregation, and a distinctly audible "Amen" was heard from every corner of the church when the clergyman prayed with heartfelt fervour that her Majesty Queen Victoria might long wear her crown, and that she might yet see many happy days, and that at the last, when she left her earthly throne, she might ascend a throne of imperishable glory.

LAW.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—A POLISH INSOLVENT.—IN RE ADOLPH DE WERENSKY, COMMONLY CALLED COUNT ADOLPH DE WERENSKY.—The insolvent came up on Tuesday to apply for his interim order, he having, previously to his filing his petition, been in custody at the Queen's Bench prison for contempt, in not answering a bill filed against him in the Court of Chancery, at the suit of a Miss Atterley. He was opposed by Mr. Cooke, and in the course of a lengthened examination, the insolvent made the following statement:—I have a right to the title of count, having inherited it from my father, who resided in that part of Austrian Poland called Gallicia. I have been a lieutenant in the Austrian-Polish service, which I left in 1824, and have no half-pay. Since that time I have occupied myself in literary and scientific avocations. My friends in Poland have sent me money from time to time. Mr. Cooke: Did you ever, at any time, receive as much as 2000*l.* a year? Yes, I did, between the years 1832 and 1834; it was sent me from Poland by my relations. It was personally handed over to me in sovereigns, and never came through any bankers. Let us know the names of any of those persons who sent you the money. I must not, for political reasons, disclose their names, as they then resided in Russia. Mr. Cooke: But the disclosure cannot affect you, as you were in Austrian Poland. The insolvent: Possibly; but then I have written a great deal against the Emperor of Russia. Do you then consider the Emperor of Russia to be your personal enemy? Yes, I do consider him to be my personal enemy, and hence I refuse to answer your question as to the persons from whom I received the money. Mr. Commissioner Evans: If the question was pressed, I think you would be bound to answer it. Mr. Cooke: Did you ever represent to any person, in 1842, that you had then 400*l.* a year? Never; when I was living at Brighton I must have received money from my friends, but I must not disclose their names. When was the last sum of money received by you from your friends? The last time was in the summer of 1843, and the amount was about 3000*l.*; it was not placed in any bank, but we have plenty of sovereigns in Russia. Then, may I ask you, what did you do with them? Oh! I soon found a place for them; but I did not tell any person that I received them. Was the receipt of that sum from your friends, or from property of your own? From friends, for I never had any property of my own. My father, though a count, left me nothing. Can you tell the court what became of the money? The greater part of it was lent. To whom was it lent, for there is no entry of it at all in your schedule? I lent to Miss Atterley 2000*l.* How is that, when you now come up in custody, in which position you were placed for the recovery of a document which that young lady had been indiscreet enough to sign; and I will ask you how you became acquainted with her? She was residing with her mother and sister at a boarding-house at Brighton, where I was staying for some time. What could she want with so much money? I believe she gave the money to her brother. Mr. Cooke disclaimed all knowledge of the matters referred to by the insolvent, who stated nothing of this 2000*l.*, either in his schedule or in his special balance sheet. Mr. Commissioner Evans: Your story appears to me to be highly improbable. Why have you not inserted this lady as a debtor for 2000*l.* in your schedule? I thought it was done; it must be a mistake, and I will put it in now. By Mr. Cooke: Did you not, in 1813, keep a carriage and horses? Yes, I did; and the carriage is now at Tattersall's for sale, he having made me an advance of 10*l.* upon it. How did you get a living while you were without receipts from your friends. Did you not teach languages in a public school? Yes I did, between the years 1835 and 1838, when I was in want of money. I see you are in debt 25*l.* for your lodgings. Now I ask you what means you had of paying that? Why, then, of course, I was without money; but I shall have money. The insolvent was next examined as to several other items which were omitted from his schedule, to which he replied that he had borrowed money from his friends, whose names he did not insert, as he looked upon them more in the nature of gifts than of loans. Mr. Commissioner Evans: It is impossible for me to receive this schedule, which is manifestly so very erroneous in many particulars; and as to the insolvent's story, I cannot believe one word of it. The petition must be dismissed. The insolvent: Then, Sir, am I to be confined for life? Mr. Commissioner Evans: The petition is dismissed. The insolvent (a very military-looking man) was then re-committed to his former custody in the Queen's Bench.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The second September session, under the new act, commenced on Tuesday. The calendar contained the names of 44 prisoners for trial, 37 of whom were committed for felony. The remainder stood charged with assault, riot, and other offences.

ROBBERY AT LORD DILLON'S.—*John Merry* was indicted for stealing two silver spoons, the property of Viscount Dillon. The prisoner, it appeared, was in the employ of Mr. James Hunter Tuck, the florist, of Sloane Street, Chelsea, and was in the habit of being sent by his master to various noblemen's and gentlemen's houses in that neighbourhood to attend to the plants, and when opportunity occurred, he appropriated any article of value that came within his reach. The spoons were discovered at his lodgings by a policeman, who was sent to apprehend him on another charge. Lord ship's crest. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Mr. Tuck produced several letters from noblemen complaining of thefts from their residences, and expressed his regret at the prisoner's dishonesty. Amongst the articles found by the police at the prisoner's lodgings were several spoons with the crests erased; a gold pencil-case, a shawl of Lady Dillon's, and other small articles of value. The court sentenced him to transportation for seven years.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—*Joseph Wood*, aged twenty, *William King*, aged nineteen, and *John Tillett*, aged twenty-four, were indicted for stealing a bag of coffee, value 2*l.* 10*s.*, the property of Thomas Butterill. The jury found all the prisoners guilty. The learned judge, in passing sentence, entered into some interesting details respecting the prisoners, especially King, who had frequently been convicted before. He had interested himself in the prisoner, who was brought under his notice by Mr. Chesterton, the humane governor of the House of Correction, when very young. He then inquired into his history, and found that he was the son of notorious coiners, and, being remarkably intelligent, had been occupied in watching to give notice if any one was coming to the premises, and at length was sent out to pass the money. If he succeeded he had a good supper, and if not was severely beaten. He carried on this trade for some time, as it was difficult to convict him of two or three offences within the time specified by the Act of Parliament. He was, however, at length convicted and imprisoned. The recommendation which he forwarded to the Secretary of State in his favour not being attended to, on the expiration of his term of punishment he procured his admission, together with that of another companion in crime, into the Children's Friend Society, and they promised to turn out well, when, from the unfortunate attack made upon the society, they were once more turned upon the world. They recommenced their old practices, and he had recently been compelled to pass a sentence of transportation upon one of these children, and now it was his unpleasant duty to transport another. He did hope that the day would come when some provision would be made for juvenile offenders other than that of incarceration in one of our common gaols. The prisoner King was transported for seven years; Joseph Wood and John Tillett were sentenced to imprisonment for six calendar months (with hard labour) in the House of Correction, six weeks solitary.

THE QUEEN, ON THE PROSECUTION OF HENRY H. PYKE, ESQ., AND OTHERS *v.* WILLIAM THOMPSON.—*William Thompson* was indicted for a certain nuisance at Bower Cottage, Gloucester Place, Kentish Town, in the parish of St. Pancras, and erecting a certain house, called a sulphur house, for bleaching bristles, and a certain manufactory for varnish, and other chemical combinations for a fancy soap, thereby corrupting the atmosphere with noxious and poisonous effluvia. Mr. Pyke (in the absence of Mr. Horry) conducted the prosecution; Mr. Bodkin, with Mr. Prendergast, appeared for the defendant.

The case for the prosecution began early, and occupied the court till a late hour. In the course of the long investigation a vast number of witnesses were examined as to the existence and effect of the alleged nuisance upon the health and comfort of the inhabitants of that part of Kentish Town in the vicinity of Gloucester Place, and it appeared that a great deal of excitement had been caused by the steps adopted by the prosecutor and other parties to the prejudice of the defendant, whose manufactory was denounced in printed placards as dangerous in the extreme to the health of the inhabitants, many of whom came forward to give evidence of the serious manner in which their health and constitutions had suffered, and also of the depreciation of property by the removal of residents. In the course of the prosecution it transpired that Mr. Pyke had acted in the capacity of prosecutor and solicitor, and in the latter character had drawn and delivered briefs to counsel; and when the solicitor on the other side declined to hold any communication except with another professional gentleman, he received an anonymous letter, proved to be in the handwriting of Mr. Pyke, intimating that Mr. Kirk, of Symonds Inn, was retained as solicitor for the prosecution. The learned judge animadverted in strong terms upon the impropriety of Mr. Pyke's conduct in doing attorney's business. It was derogatory to the character of a gentleman at the bar. Mr. Pyke explained that he was consulted in the absence of the attorney. The learned judge said that made the matter worse; because when an attorney was actually employed, for a barrister-at-law to step in and withdraw the business from his office, was highly improper. It was necessary that something like respectability should be observed by members of the profession. There was no stepping beyond the proper bounds without sinking far below what was at first anticipated. Mr. Pyke contended that a prosecutor was entitled to conduct his own case. The learned judge (with great warmth) said that much had been said about what had transpired the other day at the Central Criminal Court, but that case was nothing to the present. The prosecutor drew up his own briefs, and delivered them to Mr. Horry, another professional practitioner. If that was true there was not much to choose between them. Mr. Prendergast felt bound to state, that when this prosecution was postponed on a former occasion, that, under the circumstances which had now been disclosed, Mr. Horry applied for the costs of the day.

The case for the defendant commenced at seven o'clock, and continued till near midnight, and it appeared that the prosecutor was an opposing candidate of the defendant's for the local situation of commissioner of paving and lighting, &c., which it was believed occasioned some feeling between the parties. Dr. George Henry Bachhoffner and Dr. Ryan described the process complained of, and gave it as their decided opinion that it was not a public nuisance. Mr. Pyke, in reply, again maintained the right of a prosecutor to conduct his own cause; upon which

The learned judge (interrupting with considerable warmth) said, that that was not the charge against him. The charge was that he had drawn up and delivered briefs to counsel, and held a consultation as an attorney. Such a practice could not be sanctioned for a moment by the court. The honour and integrity of the bar were involved in it. The only thing that could possibly save the profession was, that they had an attorney behind them. No counsel could stand up and utter the statements which he was called upon to make, without a brief showing that such were his instructions. Were they to do that, nothing could possibly save them from sinking for ever in their own and public estimation. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Tuesday a respectable-looking and well-dressed young man, named *George William Moore*, was brought up for re-examination, before Mr. Alderman T. Wood, charged by a Mr. Edgar White with forging his (the prosecutor's) name to two wine warrants. The prosecutor underwent a rigid cross-examination, which was protracted to a considerable length, and, throughout the whole of it, the witness so prevaricated and fenced with questions, that Mr. Alderman T. Wood stopped the case, and observed that, after the evidence the prosecutor had given, as compared with that he had sworn to on the first examination, it was impossible that any jury could believe him. The exhibition he had made did not convey that he possessed the least pretensions to respectability. The prisoner must be discharged; and in making that order he (Mr. Alderman Wood) must add, that he retired from the bar without the slightest stain or imputation upon his character.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—*Algernon Sydney Sparkes, quondam* traveller of the prosecutor in the last case, was then placed at the bar, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. The justice room was crowded with tradesmen who had been victimised. The prisoner exhibited the utmost *nonchalance*, took abundant notes, and was continually conveying written suggestions to his counsel, Mr. Doane. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Charles Dingle, the managing man of Mr. Garratt, that on the 5th or 6th of August the prisoner came into his employer's shop and ordered a coat. The witness, as usual, asked him his name and address, upon which the prisoner handed him the card produced, on which was engraved, "Edgar White, wine-merchant, &c." The article was sent to the address given on the card, and in a few days afterwards the witness called at the address and saw Mr. White, who said he knew nothing about the matter, but that it must be his traveller. The next charge against the prisoner was preferred by Mr. R. D. Smith, a boot-maker, carrying on business in London Wall, who deposed that the prisoner came to his shop and obtained some boots. He stated that he had been recommended by Mr. Wright, a solicitor. The goods had been sent to Mr. White's premises, as directed. The witness had since seen Mr. Wright, who denied having given the prisoner any such recommendation as he had stated. Mr. Wright was a customer of the witness, and he (the witness) had on one occasion seen the prisoner in Mr. Wright's office in Newgate Street. Mr. Bath, of 97, Cheapside, preferred the next charge. Mr. Bath stated that on Tuesday last the prisoner came to his shop and purchased a dressing-case, a set of chess-men, and a draught-board, and desired them to be sent the following morning, by eleven o'clock, to 4, or 8, Water Lane, Tower Street, when they should be paid for. He (Mr. Bath) accordingly sent his boy with them as directed, but with express directions not to leave the goods without the money. The boy went and saw the prisoner, who said he was coming into the city in the course of the day, and he would call and pay for the goods. The boy stated that the bill was receipted, and he must either take the goods or the money back. On this the prisoner tore off the receipt from the bottom of the bill, and returned the latter to the boy. On Friday, however, White said he would go to the prisoner's lodgings and the goods should be returned, and eventually they were given up by White. Mr. Bath, who appeared very indignant, said he had been so often victimised himself, that in the efforts he had made in this instance he was only actuated by a desire to save his neighbours from similar depredations. There was another charge against the prisoner, preferred by Mr. Hancock, from whom he had obtained a small outfit, consisting of shirts, silk handkerchiefs, and other articles, under the same circumstances as those already detailed in the previous cases. Mr. Hancock, however, admitted that by the receipt from the prisoner of 5*s.* on account, the transaction with him had become a civil matter, and therefore not cognisable before the magistrate. In this, as in all the other cases, the goods were sent to Mr. White's counting-house. Mr. Alderman T. Wood said that in the case of Mr. Bath there could be no doubt that a case of larceny was complete, if the goods had remained where they had been delivered; if that had been the case, he certainly should have committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial on that charge. As Mr. Bath had taken the goods back it would be impossible that any jury would convict. In the case of Mr. Garratt, the witness to support that charge admitted that the credit had not been given on account of the card presented—that of Mr. Edgar White—and, therefore, no charge of false pretences could be preferred. With regard to the case of Mr. Hancock, that gentleman conceded that he could not support a criminal charge against the prisoner, inasmuch as he had received in part payment the sum of 5*s.* The prisoner, he (the alderman) understood, had been excluded from a police-office on the ground that he had levied contributions from individuals appearing before that court, in order, as he promised, to prevent publication. This he had done, as he (the alderman) was informed, by pretending to be a reporter. On the whole, he might think himself very fortunate that he was discharged from these charges, but he (the alderman) must intimate that he and the individual with whom he had been associated were liable to be indicted for conspiracy. The prisoner, who frequently essayed to address the bench, but was checked by his counsel (Mr. Doane), was then formally discharged; but on leaving the dock was taken in execution by Walbancke, the sheriffs' officer, at the suit of one of his creditors under his bankruptcy.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—THE RECENT ROBBERY IN BURLINGTON ARCADE.—*Adele Duperre* was placed at the bar for the purpose of having the usual formalities completed previously to being sent for trial at the Central Criminal Court, on a charge of having robbed her master, Mr. Van Bever, of a large quantity of property. As soon as the witnesses were bound over, the solicitor for the prosecution said he now proposed to charge the prisoner with having set fire to the premises in the Burlington Arcade on Monday week, or at least with having wilfully destroyed property, as it might appear from the evidence. Mr. Maltby said the prisoner had already been twice placed at the bar without any charge of this nature having been preferred. The solicitor said the reason was, that he had no wish to intricate the case by mixing one charge with another. Mr. Maltby was of opinion that the charge ought to be deferred for the present. If the prisoner was acquitted of the felony on which she had been just committed, Mr. Van Bever could then proceed with the other charge, or he might prefer a bill for the offence at the same time when he preferred the bill for the present case. The prisoner was then fully committed.

MARYLEBONE.—MURDEROUS OUTRAGE UPON A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND.—*John Wilson*, a shoemaker, was placed at the bar for re-examination, charged with having committed a most savage and brutal assault upon his wife, Catherine Wilson. The case was first gone into on the previous Tuesday, when the prisoner was remanded, in consequence of the surgeon who had attended the poor woman having stated that she could not be considered out of danger. The evidence went to show that on the morning above alluded to, the prisoner came home to his lodging, No. 6, Gee's Court, Oxford Street, and commenced beating his wife on the head with a large wooden candlestick, thereby inflicting a wound upon her skull two inches in length and half an inch deep. The poor woman bled profusely, and in all probability would have lost her life, had not Mr. Birch, assistant to Mr. Joseph, surgeon, Marylebone Street, promptly arrived and attended to her. The prisoner had frequently beaten her in a very shameful way before; and upon one occasion he was charged with having stabbed his son with a knife. The prisoner's answer to the charge was, that his wife first took up the candlestick to hit him; he wrested it from her and struck her with it, but had no intention of doing her serious injury. He was committed for trial.

HOW TO VISIT A PATIENT.—*Mr. J. Atto*, surgeon, 54, Crawford Street, Bryanstone Square, and *Mr. Joseph Hooper*, medical student, 32, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, appeared before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Rawlinson, to answer the charge of having been found in the area of Major-General Farrer, No. 5, Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square. Major-General Farrer stated that all he knew of the matter was that the prisoners were brought to him by two policemen, who said that they had been found on his premises. Milton, 165 D, deposed that on the previous night, at a quarter past eleven, he saw the prisoner Hooper jump over the area railing of the General's house, and run along the street towards the Allsop Arms; he (witness) then went to the area gate, inside of which he saw Mr. Atto; the kitchen window was at that time open; he asked him (Mr. Atto) what business he had there, to which he replied that his visit was of a private nature, as one of the "girls" had miscarried, and he had been sent for by his friend, Mr. Hooper, to attend her. Witness asked him where his friend was, and he stated that he was gone to the public-house close by. Witness went with Mr. Atto to the Allsop Arms, and there met with Mr. Hooper. The prisoners were then taken back to the residence of General Farrer, and afterwards to the station. Mr. Rawlinson (to General Farrer): Do you know if there can be any truth in the statement as to any one in your house requiring assistance under the circumstances which you have heard related? General Farrer: I don't know that it is true. Mr. Rawlinson (to Mr. Atto): What is your answer to this, sir? Mr. Atto: I was called to the house by Mr. Hooper to see one of the females. Mr. Rawlinson: Then why not, as a professional man, come out at the front door. Mr. Atto: We are often, sir, obliged to do things "under the rose;" the General knows all about my having been called to his house once before; but I'd rather not say more upon that matter, as I should be sorry now to rake up anything which might be calculated to scandalise individuals. Mr. Rawlinson (to Mr. Hooper): What have you to say? Mr. Hooper: I accompanied my friend Atto to the house, and I assure you I was not there more than two minutes. Mr. Rawlinson: What right had you in the area at all? Mr. Hooper: I merely went into the area, sir, and said I'd have a kiss before I left. Nothing more transpired, either with regard to the name or occupation of the fair one upon whose lips the kiss was or was intended to have been imprinted. Mr. Rawlinson (to General Farrer): Do you wish to press this charge, General? General Farrer: No, I do not. The "professional gentlemen" were, without any further explanation of their very extraordinary conduct being called for, set at liberty.

QUEEN SQUARE.—THE IMPOSITIONS OF TOLL GATE KEEPERS.—Captain George Beauclerk, of 23, Grosvenor Street West, attended at this court to prefer a complaint against *Thomas Lewsay*, a toll collector in the Vauxhall Bridge Road, for making use of very insulting and abusive language to him. Captain Beauclerk stated that on Monday, the 10th inst., he was proceeding from his residence down the Vauxhall Bridge Road in a cab, when on his arrival at the toll gate near Warwick Street, defendant, who was the collector, demanded 4*d.*, and although informed by the complainant (who had reason to believe that that was more than the legal amount) that he must be mistaken, he repeated the demand, and on its not being complied with, desired the coachman to drive on one side if he (complainant) would not pay. After being delayed while two carriages passed through the gate, complainant called to him, and said, "What is your toll? I have nothing to do with the Vauxhall Bridge gate;" and defendant then reduced his demand to twopence, which complainant paid with a fourpenny piece, observing, that had he before made that charge he would have paid it. Defendant, on returning the change, said, "There, sir, is your twopence," in an insulting tone, and desired the coachman to drive that fellow off. Complainant then stopped the cab, and alighting, told the collector that he would not put up with such conduct, and would take him before a police magistrate; on which he replied that he did not care for him or the police either. There was a police constable standing within a few yards of the gate at the time, to whom complainant called, and requested him to attend to what was going on; defendant then came up, and squaring himself in a very offensive way, but not in a fighting attitude, said, "I don't care a d—n about you; I'm a honest John Bull sort of a fellow; I'm not a prig like you; I pay twenty shillings in the pound." Complainant said his conduct gave him reason to doubt it, when defendant turned to him and made use of other extremely opprobrious expressions. The police constable, who was present at the latter part of the proceeding, confirmed the above statement. Defendant, in answer to the charge, said he asked complainant for the toll of fourpence if going over the bridge, twopence if not, when he replied, "You villain, why ask me fourpence?" and then called him a scoundrel, and said that was the way he plundered the public. He (defendant) asked him for his name and his card, which he refused to give, and then called the police constable. Mr. Bond said there was no doubt in his mind that defendant had been excessively offensive. If the account given by the collector's witnesses was to be believed, that fourpence had been asked if he wished to cross the bridge, and twopence if he did not, there could not be the slightest provocation offered the gentleman, and he could not believe that, under such circumstances, a gentleman could so far forget himself as to be guilty of such behaviour as was imputed to him; it was contrary to human nature. The policeman had clearly proved that most offensive language had been applied, while the witnesses for the defence had avoided any mention of it; and it was clear to him that defendant had lost his temper, and had committed himself as described by complainant. Toll collectors were, in a manner, public servants, and he would take care that they conducted themselves civilly, by enforcing the heaviest penalties against them whenever complaints of their abuse were brought before him. He then sentenced the defendant to pay the full penalty of 40*s.*, or be imprisoned for one month. The fine was paid. Mr. Bond thanked the gentleman, in the name of the public, for prosecuting this inquiry.

WORSHIP STREET.—SHOP ROBBERIES BY AN ALLEGED "SWELL MOB MAN."—*Edward Watson*, a fashionably-dressed man, was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton for final examination, upon charges of stealing gold watches from the shops of different tradesmen. The depositions having been taken in two cases, and read over by Mr. Vine, the chief clerk, the prisoner was committed to Newgate for trial.

CHILD DESERTION.—*James Lewis*, a journeyman shoemaker, and *Sarah Hayman*, alias *Lewis*, a young woman with whom he had cohabited, were brought up for final examination, before Mr. Broughton, charged with having deserted their male infant, six weeks old, which had since died in the workhouse attached to the Stepney Union, at Wapping. On the night of the 31st of May last, the child was found lying in the street, wrapped up in a bundle of dirty rags, by a married woman, named

Gray, residing in Henry Street, Commercial Road, who took it to her own house that night, and delivered it over next morning to the parish authorities. From inquiries subsequently instituted, it was ascertained that, on the morning of that day, the prisoners had left the lodgings they had occupied for sixteen months previously, taking their child with them, and did not afterwards return. At the former examination the infant, which was exceedingly ill, was produced by a workhouse nurse, and several witnesses positively identified it as being the offspring of the prisoners. It was now intimated to the magistrate that the unfortunate child had expired in the workhouse on the morning of the 20th instant, and that, at the coroner's inquest held upon the body, a verdict had been returned of "Died from natural causes." Mr. Ross, the medical officer of the Shadwell and Wapping district of the Stepney Union, said that the child was in good health for nearly a month after its admission into the workhouse, when it was attacked with diarrhœa, of which it ultimately died. Mr. Broughton then inquired whether the police had succeeded in obtaining any information with respect to the other child of which the female prisoner was stated to have been pregnant when she absconded from Bethnal Green workhouse two years ago. Police-constable Hams, K 218, stated that he had several witnesses in attendance to detail the prisoners' movements subsequent to the time in question. Elizabeth Laws, living at 21. Brown's Lane, Spitalfields, stated that in the month of August, 1842, the prisoners, who were accompanied by a little boy, two years old, hired apartments in her house, and that about a week afterwards the female prisoner gave birth to a male child, which was full grown, and perfectly healthy. About a month afterwards the prisoners left her house, taking with them the child in question, and she had not seen either of them since till she found them in custody. Maria Ridley, a midwife, proved having attended the female prisoner at her accouchement, and that no baby linen was provided, nor the slightest preparation made for the event. Diana Still, of 12. Sebright Street, Bethnal Green Road, stated that in September, 1842, the male prisoner engaged an unfurnished room in her house, after occupying which about four days alone, the female prisoner joined him, accompanied by a little boy about two years old. The woman appeared in a very weak state, as if she had just recovered from her confinement, but she had no baby with her, and made no allusion to her having had one. They left about five months afterwards, having received notice to quit in consequence of their cruel treatment towards the little boy, whom they were in the habit of shutting up in a deal box and leaving it there for hours together. Mrs. Laws here stated that while the prisoners lodged at her house they were repeatedly in the habit of shutting up the boy in a drawer, and otherwise ill-treating him. Mr. Broughton then said that it was a most fortunate circumstance for the prisoners, that the evidence of the medical officer absolved them from the charge of causing the death of their last child by the exposure to which it had been subjected; but with respect to the other infant, of which the female prisoner had been delivered two years ago, its fate was now wrapped in so much mystery, that nothing could remove the dark suspicion attaching to the prisoners but a full confession as to what had become of it. The male prisoner: I could very easily explain it, but I decline saying any thing about it at this court. Mr. Broughton said, in that case he could not think of parting with the prisoners, but should send them back to prison, to enable the police to make further inquiries, and endeavour to ascertain the fate of the missing infant. The prisoners, who displayed the utmost indifference, were fully committed on the first charge, but were ordered to be brought up again on a future day.

Lambeth Street.—Starving State of a Number of the late British Legion.—A number of wretched-looking persons presented themselves before Mr. Henry, to solicit his interference on their behalf in their present wretched condition. Mr. Pelham, who had undertaken to explain their case to the magistrate, observed that it was really lamentable to see a number of men, from twenty-five to thirty in number, and who it was evident from their testimonials were brave fellows, reduced to a state of destitution, amounting to almost starvation, while large sums of money appeared to be owing to them by the Spanish government. The unfortunate men had, according to their own statement, tried every means within their power to obtain their money from the agents of the Spanish government in this country, commissioners, he believed they were called; but for some unaccountable reason or other they could not obtain a penny. In this emergency many of them were compelled to apply to the parish for assistance; but this, in many cases, was refused them, and the consequence was that they were reduced, as he had before stated, to the most abject wretchedness. Mr. Henry observed that he had no power of relieving the applicants, nor was he aware what could be done for them. Mr. Pelham remarked that it was evident from their appearance that the people were in great want. He understood that there were some among them who had slept in the parish of Whitechapel on the night before, and had applied to the relieving officer on that morning, who had refused to do anything for them. In these cases the magistrates had certainly jurisdiction. Seeing Mr. Hughes, the relieving officer of the parish leave the court upon his entrance, he (Mr. Pelham) had requested him to return to hear the application. Mr. Hughes pointed out two or three amongst the members who had applied to him on that morning, as had been stated, and he took down their names and the places they said they had resided for the purpose of calling and making the necessary inquiries about them before he relieved them. Those inquiries he had not had time then to make, and it was, therefore, scarcely fair to say that they had been refused relief. Mr. Pelham replied that it was not his wish or intention to impute any blame to the officer; all he meant to say was, that they had not been relieved, and Mr. Hughes had given a fair reason for his not doing so, as he had done what he judged to be right. Mr. Henry observed that it was quite apparent that many of the applicants were in a wretched state, and something should be done for them. They must not be allowed to starve in the streets, and whatever the parishes did for them it would be remembered when the poor people got settled with. Mr. Pelham directed the magistrate's attention to the ninth rule in the printed conditions, under which British subjects were admitted to the service of the Queen of Spain, which stated that "the wounded, invalids, and widows of those who may be killed in action, or died on actual service, shall be entitled to the pensions corresponding to their respective ranks and employments, according to the regulations of the British army," and observed that amongst those in attendance there were a number who received the severest wounds and injuries, but who could not obtain either pay or provision. Many of those persons had made great efforts to obtain that which was justly due to them, and for which they had risked their lives. Some had written to the Earl of Aberdeen (the Foreign Secretary) and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and amongst the papers placed before him (Mr. Pelham) for his inspection, was the autograph answer of his grace, which was quite characteristic of that distinguished man. The following is the letter adverted to:—

"London, November 31. 1843.

"F. M. the Duke of Wellington has received Samuel Shaw's letter, and returns the documents, which being original papers ought not to have been sent to him.

"The Duke of Wellington is the commander-in-chief of her Majesty's army, not of that of the Queen of Spain. He has no control over the latter, and declines to interfere with any affair over which he has no control.

"Samuel Shaw having been in the service of the Queen of Spain, should apply to those who induced him to enter into the service of that sovereign.

"Samuel Shaw, 31. George Yard, Whitechapel."

Mr. Henry inquired if the commissioners who had the settlement of those claims had an office, and if claimants such as the applicants were not heard there? Several of the applicants replied that they had, in Albany Street; but they latterly kept the police there for the purpose of clearing the applicants and others similarly situated from the office. A person who described himself as a medical student said he had a near relation of his in the Legion, who had received nearly forty wounds there, at present on a bed of sickness, and would have starved, but for the kindness and humanity of Dr. Godfrey. On his application he wrote to the commissioners to do something for him, and the reply was that he must make a personal application. At much expense he was removed to Albany Street in a carriage, but on reaching there he was informed written applications only would be attended to. Mr. Henry observed that something must be done in the case, and requested Mr. Hughes to relieve those in his parish, and he would send an officer with the others to their respective parishes to do something for the present. Mr. Pelham hoped the parish officers would act upon the humane suggestion of the magistrate to relieve the parties, and make an application to the parish authorities for a reimbursement, which he had no doubt would be attended to. He also begged, in the name of the poor applicants and himself, to express his thanks to the magistrate for the kindness with which he had heard the case.

Union Hall.—Robbing a Countryman.—*John Riley*, a respectable-looking young fellow, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, for re-examination, charged with another, not in custody, with robbing a countryman, named William Carden, out of 10*l*., under the following circumstances:—A few days ago the complainant came up from Dover by the railway, and was met at the terminus, near the Bricklayers' Arms, by the prisoner, who informed him he was a native of Dover, which place he had left some years. He also made inquiries respecting several tradesmen residing there. Prosecutor was induced by him to enter a beer-shop, kept by a man named Habiger, in Cross Street, Newington. The prisoner shook hands with the latter party, and seemed on terms of familiarity. They went into a parlour, when a short stout man joined their company, and introduced a pack of cards. The prosecutor was also induced to play several games with them, when he was invariably the unlucky party, as well as the prisoner, who kept borrowing from him half-crowns, half-sovereigns, and sovereigns, until he had completely mucked him out of his 10*l*. The short man won all and left the house. The prosecutor was left behind until the prisoner went to fetch the 10*l*. to repay him, but neither of them returned. The prisoner was, however, taken into custody about ten days ago, near the Greenwich Railway, while ill-using a female. The proprietor of the beer shop was also in attendance on his own recognisance, it being suspected that he was connected with the robbery, as he told the prosecutor that he would recover his money on being paid half for his trouble. After a deal of cross-examination, Mr. Cottingham committed Riley for trial at the next Surrey Sessions, but accepted bail for his appearance. Habiger was bound over in his own recognisance to appear on the 23d of October, to answer any charge that might be preferred against him.

Thames Police.—Cruel Highway Robbery.—A lad, named *George James*, a dissolute character along shore, was brought before Mr. Broderip on a charge of assaulting a Cheltenham boy, named Henry Horton, and stealing from his person 5*s*., under the following very peculiar circumstances:—The prosecutor is a very intelligent little fellow, about fifteen years of age, but he does not look more than eleven, and his artless tale created much interest in his favour. He stated that his parents, who were very poor, lived at Cheltenham, and they had four other children to support besides himself. A few months ago he determined to be no longer a burthen to his parents, and went to sea, having obtained an engagement as cabin boy in a coasting vessel, in which he made several voyages. A few weeks ago he returned home, and he gave a sovereign to his father, which was all the money he had been able to save. His parents called him a good boy and treated him well, but after he had been at home about a month his father, with tears in his eyes, said he had no work, and was unable to keep him any longer, and advised him to go forth upon the world and seek his fortunes again: at the same time he returned him the sovereign he had given him, and said, "You have hardly earned it, child, take it, and may God bless you." He made his way to London on foot, living as frugally as possible on the road, and, on reaching the metropolis, went to the docks and inquired for a ship, but was unable to procure one. He continued to frequent the docks in hopes of obtaining a berth, but was unsuccessful, and his small stock of money, though carefully husbanded, was fast melting away, and on Tuesday morning, when he left his abode, he had only four shillings, a sixpence, six pennyworth of halfpence, and six half farthings in his possession. He went to the St. Katherine's Dock, and while he was asking another lad if he could get him a ship, the prisoner and a lad came up and spoke to him, and after some whispering between them, the prisoner said he could get him a ship, and requested him to leave the boy he first spoke to, as it wouldn't do for all of them to go to the captain together, as he would kick up a row. The prisoner and his companion then took him to Blackwall, and on the way there he promised them a shilling if they would get a ship for him. On reaching Blackwall, they took him under a shed near the Gun public-house, and the prisoner said he must have his money, and asked him where it was. He was too frightened to make any answer, and the prisoner fiercely ordered him to be quiet, took a handkerchief from his pocket, fastened it over his mouth to prevent him making any noise, and threatened him if he attempted to speak. The other lad then ransacked his pockets, and took out all the money he had, and after beating him, they ran away. He removed the handkerchief from his mouth, pursued them, and called out "Stop thief," and he saw the prisoner stopped by a police-constable. The other boy, whom he should know very well if he saw him again, made his escape with the money. John Davies, a police-constable, No. 31 K, stated that he heard the cry of "Stop thief," and saw the witness Horton with a handkerchief in his hand, and running as hard as he could after the prisoner. He joined in the pursuit, and captured the prisoner, who said, "Oh, it's not me, sir, it was a shipmate of mine." He asked him what he had done, and the prisoner said his companion had robbed Horton of 3*s*. 6*d*. Directly afterwards the prosecutor came up, and said to the prisoner, "You have done sufficient to be transported; you and your mate have robbed me of 5*s*." The prisoner afterwards said he and his companion came from St. Alban's together, and that on Monday they slept at the Holborn Union. The prisoner, who is an artful youth, said the lad who made his escape promised Horton a ship, and accompanied him to Blackwall, where he put his hand in his pocket and took out 3*s*. 6*d*., and he ran after him and caught hold of him once, and he got away again. The prosecutor said he had run away from his parents. Horton denied that he had ever said any thing of the kind, and on being questioned by the magistrate, said he had no friends in London, and was penniless. Mr. Broderip said the boy Horton was very much to be pitied, and there was no doubt he had been cruelly deceived and plundered by two thieves, who decoyed him to Blackwall under pretence of assisting him to a ship. He should commit the prisoner for trial for the assault and robbery, but, to enable the police to look after the prisoner's companion, he should remand him to Clerkenwell prison for a week. Inspector Rutt, of the K division, said, with the magistrate's permission, he would take charge of the boy and support him until the trial, and afterwards obtain a ship for him. Mr. Broderip said the offer of the inspector was a very kind one indeed, and his humanity did him great honour. The lad could not be in better hands. Police-sergeant Derrig, No. 27 K, stepped forward with equal promptitude and kindness to make a similar proposal, but yielded to his inspector, though with some reluctance.

Owen Driscol, charged before Mr. Jardine, at Bow Street, with having committed an assault upon an officer of the F division, named Charles Collins, 97, by which he was rendered unable to resume his duties, was remanded, in order to ascertain whether the Commissioners of Police would prosecute.

John Manis, a young man of melancholy appearance, was charged at Clerkenwell, with knocking at the door of the house of Mrs. Hughes, 26. Frederick Street, Gray's Inn Road, without lawful excuse. The prisoner, who was an engraver, said that he was starving, and had knocked at the door to get sent to prison. Mr. Combe sent him to St. Pancras workhouse, with directions that his case might be attended to.

A well-dressed woman, named *Ellen Burge*, residing in Praed Street, Paddington, charged with having stolen a boa from the person of Susan Barnes, a child aged ten years, was fully committed from Marylebone.

Edward Watson, a fashionably-attired young man, who stood charged with having stolen two valuable gold watches from the shops of Messrs. Hart and son, chronometer-makers, in Cornhill, and Mr. Payne, a watchmaker, in New Bond Street, was finally brought up, and fully committed on both the charges from Worship Street.

At Lambeth Street, *Richard Kingaby*, late a messenger at the Sailors' Home, brought up for final examination on a charge of embezzling upwards of 20*l*., the property of Captain Elliott and others, trustees of the institution, was fully committed.

Harriet Thorpe, a young girl three feet in height, and denominated the "Somersetshire Dwarf," charged with swallowing a quantity of laudanum, for the purpose of destroying herself, and who has before been examined at Union Hall on the same charge, was set at liberty on her promise not to repeat the offence. A person present undertook to get plenty of work for her from Astley's.

Mr. *John Ogilvie*, the master of the coal ship Phœnix, was fined 40*s*. at the Thames Police Court for employing a man to deliver the cargo of his vessel who had not been sent from the Coal-whippers' Register Office, and who was not one of the crew of the vessel, or a *bona fide* servant of the owner of the cargo for fourteen days previous.

ENGLISH LAW APPLIED TO A FOREIGN BANKRUPT.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, Jacques Besset, who traded under the firm of Prixener and Co., general merchants, of 73. Fenchurch Street, and against whom a warrant was obtained on the 13th inst., was brought up in the custody of Stephen Thornton, A div., charged under the law of France with the offence of fraudulent bankruptcy. Mr. James, for the prosecution, said, as the prisoner was in custody under the warrant granted by the Lord Mayor, founded on one issued by Sir James Graham, in pursuance of the convention ratified between England and France, he now had to request that the prisoner be committed and given up to the French authorities.

Mr. Chambers, for the prisoner, wished to know on what ground the warrant had been granted? Mr. James having stated the nature of the warrant, as well as the documentary evidence taken in Paris before C. H. S. H. Maussion de Conde, Judge of Instruction, Mr. Chambers said he should like to have the whole of the documentary evidence read. Mr. Goodman, the chief clerk, then proceeded to read the whole evidence, consisting of sixteen letters written by the prisoner in pencil, and the examination of the several witnesses taken before the above judge.

Mr. Matthieu was called and cross-examined by Mr. Chambers: The definition of a fraudulent bankrupt was to be found in the 598th and 599th sections of the Code Commercial; the penalty for that offence was to be found in the Code Penal. Considerable difference existed between a simple bankrupt and a fraudulent one; the 403d section of the Code Penal made no distinction between a fraudulent bankrupt and a "complice." The prisoner, in his opinion, was a complice; this opinion he founded on the 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d section of the Code Penal. The punishment awarded to a fraudulent bankrupt, as well as to a complice, varied from five to twenty years at the galleys. By Mr. James: Nearly the whole of the depositions were taken in witness's presence: he saw the parties whose evidence had now been read sign them. He had examined the whole of the letters read, and, upon the evidence they contained, he had no hesitation in saying that, if the prisoner were in France, he would be charged as a fraudulent bankrupt. Had he not committed such an act, the warrant would not have been issued. The buying of goods in the manner described by the documentary evidence was sufficient in France to establish an act of bankruptcy. The whole of the evidence which had now been read was given before the judge, and that before he had issued his warrant.

M. Defours deposed that he is a merchant and resides at Paris. He had seen the prisoner several times in Paris, who came with Regis Germain, and purchased goods. They were directed to be sent to Boulogne. He was never paid for the goods. He received a bill of exchange from Germain. The prisoner said what goods were to be bought. Since he had been in London he had endeavoured to find out the firm of Preenor and Co., but they had absconded. The firm only existed ten days. De la Marcotelli had absconded to America. Had he met him him he would have given him into custody. By Mr. Chambers: The bill is in Paris Goods were ordered of him up to the very day of the bankruptcy. Hence arose the act of fraudulent bankruptcy.

By Mr. James: An act of bankruptcy was the same in France as in England.

Mr. Chamber: That is, by running away.

Mr. James now prayed for the prisoner's committal.

Mr. Chambers said, although this was a most important question, yet it was not one of a difficult nature to decide; and he would at once submit to the Lord Mayor that, in the first place, he possessed no jurisdiction, for neither the treaty nor the Act of Parliament founded on that convention set forth the peculiar offence which was now attempted to be proved against the prisoner. In proof of this, the treaty contained the nature and description of offences, and each government was to give up persons who stood charged with any of the crimes thus enumerated. The treaty was entered into on the 13th of February, 1843, and was ratified on the 13th of May following. Having said that the offence was not stated, besides which no such offence was known to the English law, he had been informed that the prisoner had been apprehended in Surrey, and there the Lord Mayor had no control. To remove all doubt, he would examine the officer.

Stephen Thornton, 26 A, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner on Friday afternoon, about a quarter of a mile beyond Kennington Common. He had no warrant. He could not say whether it was more than 300 yards beyond the boundaries of the city of London.

Mr. Chambers in continuation: Would refer to the jurisdiction by and by. There could be no doubt that the parties who were appointed to draw up the treaty had paid very great attention to the subject, for the offences enumerated were, murder, assassination, parricide, and infanticide, forgery, and fraudulent bankruptcy. Now, with the exception of the last offence, the other crimes were known to our law, and a magistrate here could have no power to adjudicate on an offence which, perpetrated in England, he could not commit for trial. There was another ground which he intended to urge. It was essential, by the convention and the Act of Parliament, that the same offence should be stated in the original warrant and in the one issued by Sir James Graham; now, in the original, the prisoner was charged as a "complice," while in the warrant of the Secretary of State he was designated as a fraudulent bankrupt. Again, the arrest took place in Surrey, when the warrant was directed only to the Lord Mayor. The present proceedings were certainly important; for, with the exception of a case arising out of a similar treaty with America, which occurred last year, this was the first time the convention had been attempted to be put in force. Looking at the whole of the case, he submitted that it did not come under his lordship's jurisdiction.

Mr. James said his learned friend had made a very long and able address of one hour and a half's duration, which he did not intend to follow. He would merely refer to the heads. His learned friend had said that fraudulent bankruptcy was not known in England, but here was known the course that if a bankrupt absconded he was guilty of felony; and the only difference between the offence charged against the prisoner from that known in England was in the term given to the offence. So clearly was this offence established, that the judge took the whole of the evidence before he issued his warrant. His learned friend had confined himself to the subtle designations of the French law, which no doubt would be highly advantageous to the prisoner if he (Mr. Chambers) went over to France to defend him, that the prisoner having been found in France, he would have been deemed as a principal; but, being out of the country, he was deemed a "complice." If the prisoner had not committed a fraudulent act of bankruptcy that would have been shown, for there were several of his accomplices in court who could give that evidence. Surely his learned friend could not be serious when he argued that the original warrant and that of the Secretary of State differed in stating the offence. If they were wrong, the prisoner could raise the question in the courts of France.

The Lord Mayor said that he had been called upon to carry out an important treaty which had been entered into between the two countries, and that the prisoner was charged with an offence which would have to be decided in France. When he was first applied to, he entertained great doubts as to whether an offence had been committed in France, but that was removed on hearing the evidence which had been adduced. With regard to the other point, that the offence was unknown to the laws of this country, it was a mere distinction of names; here it being called a conspiracy. As the evidence was sufficient, he should certainly convict the prisoner for the offence, as set forth in the warrant of the Secretary of State.

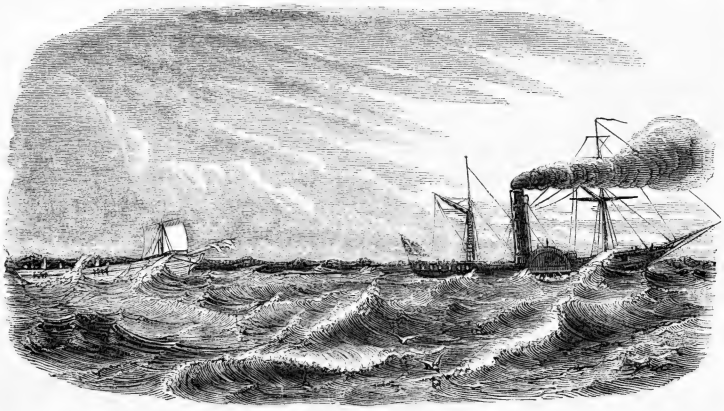
The prisoner was then committed, preparatory to being sent to France.

Fatal Fight.—Mr. Wakley and the Police Magistrates.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., commenced an inquiry at the Warwick Arms, Warwick Road, Kensington, touching the death of George Benson, killed on Sunday morning last, in a pugilistic encounter near the Kensington canal basin; fourteen jurymen having been sworn, the coroner asked whether there were any persons in custody in this case. Inspector Morgan replied that there were five persons in the New Prison, Clerkenwell, remanded by Mr. Paynter, of Hammersmith police court, until Thursday, when one of them, named Jones, would be committed for murder as a principal, and the others as accessories. The coroner: I requested that the men should be brought before me, if there was any charge against them. The inspector: I mentioned the matter to Mr. Paynter, and he desired me to present his compliments to you, and to say that he had no power in the case. The coroner: What are your directions from the commissioners of police and magistrates with respect to coroners' courts, and the production in them of remanded prisoners? The inspector: None with respect to the production of prisoners: but we are directed by the commissioners in cases of this sort, and in cases of accident, to give every information and assistance in our power. The coroner then said he would not enter into the inquiry in the absence of the persons charged with deceased's death. He did not know what the feelings of the jury were, but his were most repugnant to going into an inquiry of that kind when the parties accused were not present to hear the evidence against them, and could not suggest a single question or observation in their defence. He would call a witness to prove simply the death of deceased; and he would hear some of the medical evidence, and then adjourn the inquiry. Samuel Robshaw proved the death of deceased, and identified the body. Mr. Waller, a surgeon, who had opened the body, said deceased probably died from external violence—apparently a blow. A boy, named Browning, who saw the whole of the fight, said he did not know the parties engaged in it, but should recognise them if he saw them again. The inquiry was then adjourned to Tuesday next, the coroner saying he should in the interim communicate with Sir James Graham.

Coroner's Inquest.—Case of Destitution.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest in Cable Street, St. George's in the East, on the body of Susanna Elmers, aged fifty-five years. The jury, having been sworn, proceeded to view the body, which lay in a wretched apartment, up two pair of stairs, in a miserable court in the rear of Cable Street. There was scarcely an atom of furniture in the room, there being but two old chairs, and a bundle of rags used by the inmates as a bed. It appeared by the evidence that deceased obtained a scanty living by picking up rags and bones in the street. She had been very ill for a considerable length of time, and for several weeks had been an inmate of the London Hospital. Since she had quitted that institution, she had gone to reside with her brother and his wife in the apartment above alluded to. They all slept upon the floor, making the best bed they could with the rags. Her brother had been a seafaring man, but now obtained a precarious subsistence by jobbing about, but, notwithstanding he was out early and late, he obtained very little employment. He endeavoured to support deceased and his wife as well as he could, but it was often late at night before he could earn sufficient to procure a little food. Deceased had completely wasted away, and whilst lying in the parish coffin appeared nothing but skin and bone. On Saturday night last, after lying on the rug all day, she told her brother she would get up and go and look for her sister. She accordingly proceeded down stairs, but she had scarcely reached the court when she fell down and instantly expired. Mr Ward, a surgeon, was sent for, who promptly attended, but life was quite extinct. That gentleman attributed death to disease of the heart. Verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM.

The steam-ship Leeds, which arrived at Hull from Hamburgh on Friday night, the 30th ult., fell in on Wednesday afternoon, the 28th, between the Elbe and Heligoland, with the American barque Massencombe, of Newburyport, from Havannah, at anchor and dismasted, and towed her safely into Cuxhaven. A very flattering letter of thanks was addressed by the passengers in the Leeds to Captain Mowle, and most respectably signed, expressing their admiration of his intrepidity and humanity. An artist passing at the moment sends a sketch of the scene, which we transfer to our pages.



THE LEEDS STEAMER TOWING THE AMERICAN BARQUE MASSENCOMBE INTO CUXHAVEN.

FOREIGN ARTS.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL, No. I.

Whatever be the faults and deficiencies of the French school, it is impossible to shut our eyes upon the fact, that it is a school with larger aims and purposes than any of our own. It may fail in accomplishing its ends; but it has at least the merit of having definite purposes, and pursuing them with determination and vigour. Nor have we, unfortunately, at the present moment, any right to exalt the colour of our school at the expense of that of French art, while we grudgingly admit the superior excellence of its drawing. It is true that this last is a prime feature in the French school; but it is far from being their only one. At the present moment they are essentially a school of colour, and to all intents and purposes as much so as ourselves. The colour of such a painter—the pen had almost forgotten itself and written "master"—as Eugene Delacroix, might challenge the very best of our own colourists; and there are but few amongst us that we could dare place in comparison with Horace Vernet, or balance with Delaroche. Even the purer and more classic Ingres is a refined and delicious colourist; and if he be destitute of the fluent and gorgeous melody of the richer class of tone, is not without a delicate sensibility for the tenderer if more frigid harmonies of the palette. It is not to be denied that, with all these men, as well as with Ziegler, Signol, Schnetz, &c. &c., and a painter whom I relish more than any of them, M. Ary Scheffer, the outline is the great reunity. The iron drawing of David's school has left its trace and print upon their canvasses. But this has not prevented them from becoming colourists, and in some instances—Delacroix is perhaps the strongest one—colourists of a very voluptuous order. But all these names are names culled from the ranks of those who have entered the lists of painting to contend for her first prizes. With one exception, and that only a partial one, they are hardy and resolute followers of the epic in art; and if not all entitled to take place by the side of the great middle age masters, have at any rate the right to claim a place amongst the most distinguished of those eclectic followers latter art has produced them—more especially, perhaps, the second, third, and fourth named artists, who represent the two extremes of the French epic school, with the attempted *poste milieu* of Delaroche.

Nor is it alone in this class of art that France has made so high a progress. In portrait painting and in landscape painting there is the same evidence of active and persevering intelligence at work. Champmartin, Winterhalter, and Dubufe are men to place beside the very best of our academical manufacturers of portrait, if not, indeed, somewhat before any of them, excepting Grant, Rothwell, or Mrs. Carpenter; while even upon the water the French school promises a great master, whom it has a legitimate right to be more than proud of—a man whom, at the same moment, it may fairly compare with our own Stanfield and Turner.

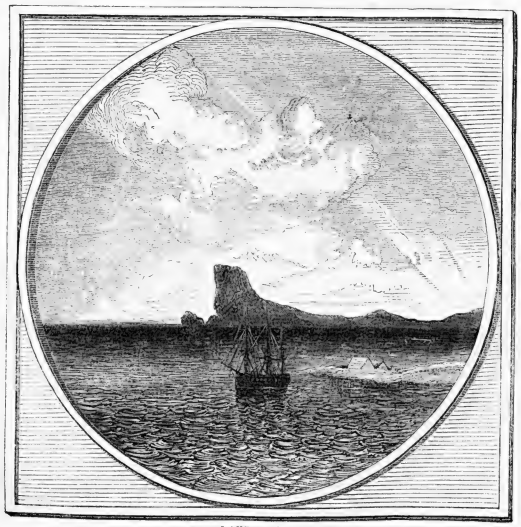
Gudin is, without a single exception, the greatest master of his class whom France has ever produced. It is not simply as one of the greatest painters of his day that he will be remembered, but as the first and single national example of such excellence. It would be impossible to doubt, in examining his style, that it has been impregnated with much of Turner; but it would be as impossible to doubt that it is the style of a thoroughly original mind, interpreting the excellence of which it avails itself after its own fashion, and relying for its own power upon its own translation of nature. Were England like the rest of Europe, it would not be necessary to introduce such a painter formally to general notice. Belgium, Austria, Russia, &c., in a word, all Europe, know the painter well, and all of these countries possess many of his works. With us, however, the case is different. We had the Destruction of the Kent amongst us once. It was exhibited in London; and, naturally enough, it might have been supposed that we should have found means to retain such a canvass amongst us; but it is now in the possession of the Prince Demidoff, and forms one of the prime ornaments of that nobleman's fine collection of modern paintings. Like Turner, the great characteristic of Gudin is the fine and various feeling which he entertains for atmospherical beauty. There is scarcely a phase of nature which he has not sooner or later painted. If you stroll into his studio, you will perhaps find a score of canvass there in various degrees of completion, and yet not one of them shall be a reproduction of an effect which you can charge upon the painter's previous toil, nor shall any one of them repeat the formulary or fashion of another. Here you will have a sunrise on the coast of Africa, and a fine strange bit of savage scenery it is. Over the heavy green grey of the wave rises the torn and broken manes of gorgeous clouds, through which the lone and yellow rays of the sun are struggling. How eccentric yet how vigorous a work it is. Here again you have an early morning bathed in white light. It is the coast of Carthagena, with the fleet all pale and calm. The eye reposes on it with pleasure after the other. Here is a moonlight; here a glorious sunset; and here a burning noon; and here a battle—all treated with a power as charming as it is various. But while Gudin emulates Turner in the wizard power with which that master translates space, air, and sunshine in the bounding limits of so small a canvass, he is far from that deficiency in the more popular requisites of hand and detail which that master now lacks so determinately. Indeed, the execution of Gudin is no mean portion of his strength. Bold and vigorous as it is, it is singularly free from pretension, and is admirably and sedulously complete. In the firm and powerful making out of material detail it is as masculine as Stanfield, while it possesses to an incomparably greater extent that pleasant caprice and whim of line, which almost makes us fancy that the very brush felt under the hands of the master who guided it.

My reason for next characterising the style and position of M. Ary Scheffer in the French school, is not so much his absolute rank in it, although that is very high, as the liking which I have for the character of that sentiment which he infuses into his paintings. To a certain extent he is less severe in his formularies than Ingres, and yet he belongs to the same section of the French school as that painter. His outline is more chaste, and his colour more staid than those of such painters as Vernet or Delacroix, or even Delaroche. The graver has comparatively done little for the reputation of Scheffer. But those things which it has perpetuated are singularly beautiful.

Such are the two melancholy figures of Mignon, that fine embodiment of the passionate shadows of Francesca di Rimini and her lover, and the exquisite pathos and power of that feeling and pure Christus Consolator, which is one of the very best productions of modern art.

Against Scheffer, if we wished to follow out the comparison of the French school with our own, we should have no name to advance, so peculiar is his sentiment. It is true that this sentiment is procured by means which should not be considered as the most wholesome possible. There is a tendency to refine his figures into a finished and meagre character, and destroy their health in the endowment of thought and sentiment with which he gifts them. Yet, however it is done, the effect is produced, and there is depth of feeling and thought in Scheffer's worn and healthless heads. Not, however, that it is ever thus, although something like fleshly paring generally accompanies his intention. I have seen a portrait in his own *salon*, which was one of the most exquisite pieces of portrait art I have ever seen. Nothing could be more perfectly beautiful than the delicacy of tone and colour. It was like an exquisite harmony played upon an instrument, which would not admit of violent contrasts or strong oppositions; and the head itself was treated with wonderful beauty. It was age; but that kind of age which is lovely in spite of years, and their inevitable and wearing mark. The figure which is here stolen from the painter is taken from an unfinished painting of Margaret and her Child, seen by Faust and the Tempter; but the sketch can give but a painfully impotent idea of the beauty of that strange and heedless figure absorbed in the thought of its babe. The statuesque and deathly whiteness is in strange contrast with the figures which fill up the picture—the living and eager Faust with the devilish Mephistophiles. The style of Scheffer's hand is various: sometimes, as in the Episode from the Greek War for Freedom, now in the Gallery of Modern Paintings at the Luxembourg, it is loose and reckless, to the very verge of carelessness. And again, as in the two last named paintings, it betrays a refined care and purity which cannot be surpassed. Its general character is, however, want of pretension—that best of all characteristics which the brush can have. C. R.

MARGUERITE.



DAYBREAK.

MOROCCO CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.—An avaricious butcher, who had enriched himself by selling "kehlia" (fried meat), was determined to increase his gains by the more simple method of receipts without expenditure. With this view he nightly inveigled into his house a woman of exceptionable character, who was immediately assassinated, cooked, and disposed of the following day as "kehlia." His wife, who witnessed these nightly murders, apprehending a similar fate, went to the pacha and denounced her husband. He was soon judged and condemned. A boiler full of water was placed over a fierce fire before his shop door, which soon reached boiling temperature. The executioner then dragged the criminal to his own block, still stained with the blood of his numerous victims, and chopping off his hands, threw them into the cauldron, which, when boiled, were given to the numerous bands of hungry dogs which had been assembled for that purpose. In the same way his feet and legs were disposed of, until loss of blood terminated his life, and with it this appalling and barbarous justice.

WOOTTON BASSETT.—THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.—In Wootton Bassett, allotments of land are let out to the cottagers to a large extent, Earl Clarendon having directed his agent at various times to apportion as much as one hundred acres for that purpose. His lordship also pays the poor rates himself, and receives from the poor a very moderate rent—holding out a most noble example to those who have it in their power to promote the comforts of the labouring classes. It must be gratifying to the noble earl to know that, at this moment, each of his industrious cottage tenants is housing, with infinite satisfaction and gratitude, his two or three sacks of wheat and ten or twelve of potatoes, to gladden the hearts of his wife and family during the coming winter. Half an acre of ground will supply a large family with vegetables of every kind for a whole year, and put a good stock of bacon on the shelf besides; nor do the advantages to be derived from the system end by filling the poor man with food. It makes him a better man in every point of view.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

There was a larger attendance on Tuesday morning in the cathedral than had been anticipated. The raised gallery fronting the orchestra and the aisles were well filled, but the numbered and reserved seats did not display a full complement of visitors. The corporation arrived in state, and the dean, with his family, was present, as well as the Honourable Gratley Berkeley and other fashionable amateurs. Much has been written against these musical meetings in sacred edifices and the popular preachers at Cheltenham have preached, latterly, very strenuously against the custom. The sermon, therefore, of the Rev. F. T. J. Bayley, the vicar of Brookthorpe and Whaddon, was chiefly directed to the defence of the practice. The reverend gentleman made out his case from scriptural authority, logically and conclusively. His discourse was not a laboured oratorical effort, but a quiet and seasonable appeal to the judgment of his congregation. In some passages it took higher ground, and was felicitous where it associated the sublime in music with the true spirit of religion. It was pleasing to watch the effect of the music on the humble operatives from Birmingham; they seemed startled with the massive harmonies when Handel thundered forth; and when the more quiet but touching appeal in Boyce's anthem on behalf of the poor and fatherless was heard, many a hard and rough-featured man was not ashamed to weep. A more devotional auditory was never collected; it was impossible that anybody could be a worse Christian by such solemn appeals through the agency of sweet sounds.

The service opened with Handel's Overture to "Esther," which is usually selected at festivals. It was effectively executed by the band. After the first lesson, Handel's "Te Deum," composed for the Dettingen victory, was given. This materiel production is always performed at the feast of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's, for which the great drums destroyed the fire in the Tower were put in requisition. The "Te Deum" has been heard with larger orchestras than the one here, but here was force enough to render it justice. Indeed, a well-selected band and chorus of 300 performers suffices for all legitimate purposes. The most experienced musicians are of opinion that, after a given number of voices and instruments, the effects are destroyed. The burst of praise to the Lord from the band and chorus was electrical. Pope's lines were recalled to the mind—

> Strong in new arms, lo! giant Handel stands,
> Like bold Briareus with his hundred hands;
> To stir, to rouse, to shake the soul, he comes,
> And Jove's own thunders follow Mars's drums.

Boyce's anthem, "Blessed is He," and his elegant duet, "Here shall soft Charity," were graceful contrasts to the fire and vehemence of Handel. Dr. Boyce (born in 1710) was contemporary with the great master-mind; but, as Dr. Burney has justly remarked, was one of the few church composers who neither pillaged nor servilely imitated Handel. After the sermon, one of Handel's four coronation anthems, "The King shall rejoice," concluded the service. Here and there were occasional hitches, but, on the whole, the choral portion went very steadily; when the trebles did come out, their voices penetrated through the cathedral, creating a thrilling sensation. The labour of the wind instruments fell heavily on the trumpets, and Harper and his colleague Irvin, despite of the easterly winds, so annoying for the lips, were in great force. Their duets were admirable, and in all the soli Harper's reputation after the wear and tear of many years, stood its ground as an unrivalled artist. He has been lately in Paris, and his non-brassy, or, if the expression may be used, oily tone astonished the Parisian players of that difficult instrument. Grattan Cooke's services in the oboe passages of sacred music are invaluable. Handel threw much responsibility on the oboe performers, clarionets not being in his time in use. The grand and strongly accented phrases allotted so often by Handel to the basses told finely, albeit they numbered but a dozen. In the soli, Miss M. B. Hawes, Manvers, and Machin distinguished themselves. The fixed attention of the auditory during the morning found a vent at the close of the service, and on all sides expressions of delight were heard. The collection at the cathedral doors amounted to 113*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, being 30*l.* more than on the first day of the last festival.

The concert at the Shire Hall (as is usually the case on the first evening) was thinly attended, despite of the powerful attraction of Handel's *Acis and Galatea*, the cast of which was thus distributed:—*Galatea*, Madame Caradori; *Nymph*, Miss Barrett; *Acis*, Mr. Manvers; *Polyphemus*, Mr. Machin. The second part of the concert was as follows:—Overture (Anacreon), Cherubini; ballad, Miss M. B. Hawes, "O chide me not," Miss M. B. Hawes; aria, Mr. Weiss, "La Cabennia," Rossini; "In questo semplice," Madame Caradori Allan, Donizetti; solo, violoncello, Mr. Lindley; duet, the Misses Williams, "Two merry Gipsies," Macfarren; ballad, Mr. Hobbs, "The Soldier's Daughter," Knight; fantasia pianoforte, Miss C. Weller, Thalberg; quintet, Miss M. Williams, Miss M. B. Hawes, Messrs. Hobbs, Manvers, and Weiss, "Blow gentle Gales," Sir H. Bishop; duet, Madame Caradori and Mr. Machin, "Giovannette," Mozart; song, Miss Barrett, "Where the Bee sucks," Dr. Arne; ballad, Miss Hawes, "The Minstrel Boy," Moore; quartet, Miss A. Williams, Miss H. B. Hawes, Messrs. Hobbs and Weiss, "Over the Dark Blue Waters," Weber. Leader, Mr. Loder. There were three encores in the second part—Macfarren's pretty duet, charmingly sung by the two sisters; Mozart's duo, in which Caradori's *naiveté* insured the demand for a repetition; and Dr. Arne's exquisite song, cleverly sung by Miss Barrett. The *debût* of the last-mentioned lady was the event of the evening. Gloucester is her native town. Her father was formerly in the choir, and possessed a magnificent voice that attracted the notice of Catalani. Owing to family misfortunes, Miss Barrett was entered at the Royal Academy of Music as a pupil, and at the concerts last season afforded such great promise, that the managers of the festival were induced to engage her. It is not long since she lost her father, and it would have been strange, indeed, if the townspeople had been indifferent to the reception of the trembling orphan, whose ancestors lie buried in the cloisters, and who thus appealed, as it were, to their sympathy through the living and the dead. She possesses considerable personal attractions; but all the hearty cheering of the audience could not overcome her diffidence.

THE FIVE OLYMPIANS AT ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

THEATRES.

The winter season of the London theatres may be said to commence to-night, by the opening of the ADELPHI, "under the directions of Madame Celeste." The petticoat is certainly in the ascendant, for at this moment we have Mrs. Keeley at the Lyceum, Mrs. Davidge at the Surrey, Mrs. Warner at Sadler's Wells, Madame Celeste at the Adelphi, and—what next?—Mrs. Walter Lacy at the City, now christened the *National!* Male managers are evidently at a discount—the ladies have things all their own way; but we have the consolation of knowing that up to this time there has been no cause for regretting such a state of things. Mrs. Keeley and Mrs. Davidge have succeeded to a miracle, and we hope Madame Celeste will be no less fortunate. Her company boasts many old favourites, and her bills promise a succession of new pieces. Mrs. Yates, we are happy to see, gives her useful help, with Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Woolgar, and Messieurs, the old Adelphi peculiars, O'Smith, Paul Bedford, Wright, and Hudson. The "properties" have also been overhauled. "The theatre," says the fair specula*tress*, "during the recess, has been entirely repainted and decorated, the boxes so arranged as to give a perfect view of the stage, and ventilation secured (a most essential point) throughout the theatre. A new chandelier in glass has been introduced at considerable expense, also a new curtain and a new act drop, designed and painted by Mr. C. Marshall." Such are the promises. May they be fulfilled, and the fulfilment be appreciated.

On Monday the HAYMARKET opens its doors with the same company who kept it alive during the last long season. The novelties are to be a revived comedy, a comic drama, and a popular farce. Mr. Webster will have his hands full now that the Adelphi responsibilities are to be added to those of the Haymarket. However, he is a clever man, an active man, and a successful man, and has, doubtless, warily calculated his chances; at least, he is sure of good wishes.

Monday, too, is to see Mr. Bunn begin again. His object is still opera and ballet—throats and legs! In his list of tenors we find Duprez, Harrison, and D. W. King, who will be recollected as having sung lately at the Surrey. Amongst the basses are Borrani, Stretton, and Burdini. For buffo we are to have Mr. Harley, an excellent droll, but no singer; for soprani, Madame Balfe, Miss Rainsforth, Miss Romer, Miss Poole, and last, not worst, Madame Anna Thillon. Amongst the musical novelties we are promised Auber's last work, *La Sirene*, and new operas by Balfe and Benedict. Several new dancers are also to try their fortune on the boards of Drury. On Wednesday next the PRINCESS'S begins the season. Mr. Loder is here to give us another proof of his capabilities as a composer. So much for the promises of the coming week; now for the performances of the past one.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE has had a new attraction, in consequence of an aquatic feat so novel as to deserve illustration. Mr. Barry, one of the clowns, had announced his intention of sailing from Vauxhall to Westminster in a washing-tub drawn by four geese, and on Monday he did it. The crowd assembled to

THE CLOWN'S FEAT ON THE THAMES.

witness this strange undertaking was very large, and would have been greater had not the affair "come off" before the appointed time. The road from the new Houses of Parliament to Thames bank was almost impassable, and an immense number of persons stationed themselves upon the wharfs and barges. The opposite shore, particularly Bishop's Wharf, was also thronged, and for long previous to the time fixed upon, a number of boats, filled with spectators, rowed up to Vauxhall Bridge, and took up favourable positions. At about half-past three Barry, in his clown's dress, and with several of his friends, arrived at Vauxhall Bridge, and all things having been prepared, he at once stepped into his tub, and with all imaginable confidence started upon his "voyage." The tide being in his favour, he went along smoothly enough, and he had little difficulty in making the geese keep a proper course. An immense number of boats accompanied this strange water party, so that the voyageur was in no fear of drowning. Mr. Barry disembarked at Westminster Bridge, and, amidst loud cheers, proceeded to the theatre. The same thing was done years ago by Usher, the clown, recently deceased. This was an admirable advertisement for Astley's. On Wednesday evening the house was much crowded, on occasion of the benefit of Mr. Broadfoot, the stage manager, whose talent for the *mise en scene* of each rapidly succeeding new piece was deservedly returned by the approbation of an overflowing audience. The first piece, entitled *The Lion of the Desert*, or *The French in Morocco*, was merely for the purpose of introducing the strange feats of Mr. Carter and his animals, whose savage growls and attitudes still prove greatly attractive. All we can say is, if the French in Morocco had such ferocious enemies to deal with as these wild beasts, other nations need be little apprehensive of their prolonged occupation of that country. Some clever scenes in the circle followed, amongst which *The Court Minuet*, or *Royal Gavotte of* 1702, danced by eight palfreys, ridden by Mrs. Batty, Mr. Smith, and some of the foreign professors, was highly amusing. Dancing dogs are proverbial; but these horses outdance them hollow. Madlle. Helene was remarkably graceful in her equestrian feats; and her accompaniment on the "castanettes" of the orchestra, during her various difficult *poses* on horseback, should be heard to be believed: she is really a clever girl. Monsieur Louis Tourinaire was also good. Next came the old favourite stage piece, *The Dog of Montargis*, in which Mr. Cony's dog Hector, a noble looking animal of the Newfoundland species, betrays his usual sagacity in the discovery of a murder, greatly to the amusement of the anxious audience. The *Five Olympians* gave a novel feature to the entertainments. They formed sundry difficult pyramids and groups during the speed of the horses. Many of these were excellent, and elicited much applause. Mr. Newsome's *Tale of the Sea* was cleverly managed. Several distinguished personages have visited the theatre during the last few evenings, amongst them were the Duchess of Kent and suite.

VAUXHALL was re-opened for a few nights on Monday. There was fire, and music, and great rushing and crowding, and much merriment. Polkas there were innumerable,—danced in capital style by artistes from the Opera House; and singing of good order enlivened the out-door scenes; whilst in the threatre Tom Mathews, the *Clown*, who rivals his famous namesake in humour as much as he does Grimaldi in pantomime, kept the audience in a perpetual roar of laughter. Ellar as *Harlequin*, and Gardner as *Pantaloon*, gave most effective assistance in rendering this part of the performances as ludicrous and entertaining as the most inveterate lover of fun could desire.

At the VICTORIA a fracas has occurred, which is likely to end in the courts of law. A strange version of the affair has been given by the morning papers, and no one can read the report without being much struck by the mode in which "they manage at this house." It is almost too gross for insertion; but as ulterior proceedings are pending, we make space for it.

SCENE IN A THEATRE.—On Thursday evening, during the performance of the play of *Othello* at the Victoria Theatre, the audience were much excited by an announcement from the management. Towards the close of the play, and just before the last act was to be represented, Mr. Osbaldiston came forward and addressed the audience as follows:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I am placed in a most painful position. I know not what to say. (Sensation.) Mr. Kirby, who has been drunk to-night, has insulted the whole company, and without saying a word to me has left the house." (Cries of "It's a lie, Mr. Kirby is not drunk.") Mr. Osbaldiston proceeded—"If it's your wish, I will send after him, and try to get him on." (Great confusion.) Several gentlemen in the pit here rose and essayed to speak. One gentleman, after the confusion had subsided, said, "Ladies and gentlemen, it is untrue to say that Mr. Kirby is drunk; I have just seen him, and he is as sober as any person in the house this moment. The fact is, Mr. Osbaldiston has grossly insulted Mr. Kirby by telling Miss Vincent, in the presence of the whole company, not to speak the speeches, but to come to cues, and not be humbugged by the Yankey. (Great sensation.) Mr. Kirby had just attempted to enter the theatre and explain to you the nature of the gross insult offered him, but Mr. Osbaldiston has ordered the door-keepers not to admit him." Great confusion followed this gentleman's remarks, and a noise at the box entrance added not a little to the uproar; and upon inquiry it was found that Mr. Osbaldiston and Mr. Kirby were at the door, the latter gentleman having paid for a box ticket, and the former refusing him admittance. The house thinned after the above affair, and the other pieces went off very tamely.—*Globe*.

ECHOES OF THE GREEN ROOM.

A trial of new compositions by the members of the Society of British Musicians took place on Saturday afternoon, in the Hanover Rooms, by a numerous band, led by Mr. R. Hughes. The compositions entered upon the list for trial consisted of a symphony in C sharp minor, by G. A. Macfarren; a symphony in D minor, by C. Horsley; overtures by Messrs. Hackstraw, W. S. Macfarren, E. Stephens, and A. Mitchell—the latter is totally blind. The specimens produced on this occasion evinced very great merit.

The musical public of Liverpool will be glad to learn that the project of erecting a new concert hall has been started by the Philharmonic Society, with every prospect of success.

Madame Taglioni is said to have accepted an engagement in the United States for one year; 10,000*l*. being secured to the fair Sylphide, with probable contingencies of a much larger sum. With this tour *La Sylphide* takes leave of the stage, and settles down for life at her villa on the banks of the Lake of Como.

VAN AMBURGH'S ELEPHANT AT CANTERBURY.—While at Canterbury this sagacious animal gave another proof of its well-known capability of feeling and resenting insults. One of the musicians attached to the company had frequently amused himself in annoying the elephant by pelting it in the ear and eye, and most sensitive parts, with small pellets, and he had been frequently warned that the beast would find an opportunity of retaliating. So it happened. One day last week the elephant suddenly lifted up his assailant with his trunk to a considerable height in the air, together with his musical instrument and book, and then suddenly dropped the astonished trumpeter, who fell with considerable violence to the ground. Fortunately no bones were broken.

Farren and Mrs. Glover have, during the last week, been delighting the Bristolians in the standard comedies of the *School or Scandal*, the *Rivals*, the *Clandestine Marriage*, and *Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are*.

A concert, or, to speak more properly, an entertainment combining the aids of vocal and instrumental music, and illustrated by the optical illusions of the instrument invented by Mr. Longbottom, and called the Proteoscope, has been given in the theatre of the Polytechnic Institution. The performance, which is of very considerable merit, and reflects honour on those by whom it has been planned, and on those by whom it is carried out, consists in the exhibition, on a large disc, of heads illustrative of the celebrated ode of Collins on the Passions, which heads, as they melt away one into another, are accompanied both on their first development and on their exit or transmutation by vocalists, who sing the words of the poet, and by instrumental music composed by Dr. Wallis. The vocalists consist of persons who are known to the public as glee-singers, amongst whom are some who deserve great praise. Thus the passions of fear, anger, despair, hope, revenge, jealousy, melancholy, cheerfulness, and joy, are all depicted on the disc, whilst the singer and the chorus repeat in recitative and in musical measure or song the words of the ode. Some parts of this concert are very clever, and great credit is due to Dr. Wallis, the composer. The whole is a pleasing reunion of science and art, and a proof of what the united efforts of painters, sculptors, and scientific men can effect. The concert was attended by a very crowded audience, and excited a very general interest.

LITERATURE.

Wild Love, and other Tales, from the German of De la Motte Fouqué. Burns.

This is not the first volume of translations from the German which we have had occasion to bring before the notice of our readers; and therefore it is not the first time our commendation has been given to Mr. Burns. In the present, as in previous volumes, we find a series of the best works of popular German writers, cleverly rendered, well printed, and illustrated by original designs. The translator (we believe him to be an American, and that these books are not copyright) has not only a sound knowledge of the language of his original, but has also, what is equally essential—a sympathy of feeling with his author, which gives us the soul, as well as the incidents, of the original story. And much of soul there is in De la Motte Fouqué's tales. Such charming simplicity, such unostentatious yet ever present piety, such singleness and purity of purpose, breathes through his heroes, that, despite the objectionable forms—the supernatural absurdities, the wizards, visions, miracles, with which the romances abound—they nevertheless enchain the attention, rouse the passions, and purify the heart of the reader. As books for the young, much may be said both for and against them. They appeal delightfully to the imagination, yet they do so through the medium of the supernatural—they give high moral lessons, but give them often in the guise of a ghost story. In these days of strict truth and stern utilitarianism, this will by many be objected to, yet we doubt much whether the world would be either wiser or better if every fairy tale and ghost story were erased from record and memory—if Jack the Giant Killer were executed for murder, and Cinderella and her niece transported for life. "Rosaura and her Kinsfolk" is a shorter and better story than "Wild Love;" but the latter, though long drawn out, has some fine descriptions and some beautiful episodes. Unfortunately they are too long for extract; but we may find just a passage or two complete enough for our columns. Here is a noble sentiment:—

What the world gives and takes
Is but a trifling thing;
Who conquers his own spirit,
He feels himself a king.

Yea, disbelieve who will,
And doubt the truth who may,
He hath a joy within him,
Which none can take away.

Doth he preserve the treasure?
Well—'tis *himself* he keeps;
Or let it be bereft him?
Alas! *himself* he weeps!

The man who rules his spirit,
He feels himself a king;
And what the world may bring him
Is but a trifling thing.

Two strange followers of the good Knight Hildegast give us a laughing chorus, which would set well to music. It is a trifle, but a merry one.

"Wait!" answered the stranger; and with a quaint, thoughtful gesture he laid his finger on his forehead: "Wait! wait! wait!" he sang with playful rapidity. Then he stopped, and said, half speaking, half singing—

"You ask who I am? ha! ha! ha! ha!
You ask who I am? ha! ha!
A merry poor devil,
With little of evil,
Who loves to be jolly, ha! ha! ha! ha!
Who loves to be jolly, ha! ha!"

And then his laugh chimed in strangely with his song; and the pale woman sang with him in her own sportive manner: "Yes, ha! ha! ha! ha!" and then she laughed so pleasantly that the general hilarity returned, and Hildegast could scarcely keep the party at all in that order which befitted the solemnity of his princess's pilgrimage. As now all was still again, the stranger continued:—

"You ask me how I can be served? ha! ha!
You ask me how I can be served?
Oh! serve me with laughing,
And joking, and daffing,
And round merry faces, ha! ha! ha! ha!
And round merry faces, ha! ha!"

Then he began his mad grimaces, and forced them all again to laugh. Those who the most wished to be serious, if they only looked in the face of the pale woman, felt themselves hopelessly carried along by the mad humour of the mysterious pair. The man sang the following words:—

"You ask me which fiddle I play? ha! ha!
You ask me which fiddle I play?
I answer 'Not one!'
I can play upon none!
Though I carry their tokens about me, ha! ha!
Though I carry their tokens, ha! ha!

You men of the world do the same, ha! ha!
You men of the world do the same;
You vapour and shine
In false colours like mine!
So my motto remains, ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!
So my motto remains, ha! ha!"

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—The following appears in the "Courrier Francais:"—"We learn, from a source upon which we can confidently rely, that the hopes which have been entertained relative to the cutting of the Isthmus of Panama cannot be realised. M. Garella is returned from making his survey, and the result of it is that the Isthmus rises between the two oceans, not merely to the height of ten yards above the level of the sea, as stated by the Franco-Grenadine Company, but in reality to 125 yards: so that, instead of a single trench or canal without any sluice, which would have been an artificial strait, as we had been given by the company's engineers to expect, nothing can be thought of less than a canal with 60 locks, divided between its two sides. M. Garella is a distinguished mining engineer, employed by the French Government to verify the levels taken by the Franco-Grenadine Company.

THE BLIND TRAVELLER. We are informed, says the "Exeter Gazette," by a gentleman who has lately returned from Italy that he had the pleasure of meeting our townsman, Mr. Hohan, the blind traveller, at Venice, in the month of June last. He was then in excellent health and spirits, and intended to proceed by Trieste on an extensive journey. In company without correspondent, he visited, among other objects of interest, the celebrated Cathedral of St. Mark, at Venice; examining its various details, and ascertaining by the touch the mosminute admeasurements. We may hope at a future time to hire the result of our townsman's further travels.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. R. *We do not resolve legal problems, but the question our Correspondents put seems to us too absurd to admit of a doubt.*

D. L. *The inaccuracies our Correspondent alludes to are altogether very trifling. They arise from the rapidity with which such subjects are oblig'd to be executed.*

The verses, signed "A Pauper," are safely stowed away at the bottom of our waste paper basket.

A Constant Reader and Admirer *is informed that the representation is qui accurate. At that particular point, the two vessels were almost going in the same direction, as the royal yacht was then turning off towrds the Suffolk coast.*

T. W. S., Thame, *is thanked for his offer, although we did not avail ourselves of it.*

C. H. *We have other more pressing and interesting subjects to engage us at present.*

Perthusia's *rhymes are not good enough to print.*

T. M R. *We do not publish articles or engravings that are wholly of a purely scientific character.*

Mr. Ioore, of York, *has our thanks; his sketch is in the engraver's hands.*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Weks of G. P. R. James, Esq., Vol. II. Mary of Burgundy. Smith and Elder.

Emily's Reward; or, The Holiday Trip to Paris. By Mrs. Holland. Grant and Griffiths.

The Country House Guide. By William Tate, Parts I. and II. Effingham Wilson.

Fairfax's Translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered. Vol. II. Knight's weekly volume. Knight and Co.

Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Parts VIII. and IX. Chambers, Edinburgh.

Portrait of Mrs. Alexander Kerr. Dickinson and Co.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR.—Intelligence has been received from Blair Atholl, that her Majesty and Prince Albert may be expected to arrive at Windsor from the north, on Thursday, the 3d proximo, or in the morning of the following day. This being the last day for the state apartments to be open to the public until after the departure of the King of the French, who is expected to arrive on Monday se'nnight, nearly 800 persons visited them. At an early hour to-morrow morning twenty workmen will be engaged in making the necessary preparations for the reception of his Majesty, who will occupy a suite of five rooms on the north side of the castle. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, will leave the Pavilion at Brighton, for the Castle, on Monday or Tuesday next.

THE CHURCH.

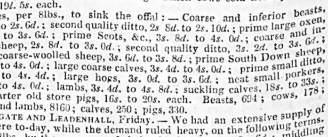
BREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. J. Adams, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, head master of the Devonport Classical and Mathematical Proprietary School, and chaplain of the convict establishment in the dockyard, to the vicarcy of Saltash, Cornwall; Rev. G. Peloquin Cosserat, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Shelly, Suffolk, on the nomination of W. Skrrow, Esq., and H. U. Thomson, M.D., trustees of the will of Sir W. Boumarice Rush Knight, deceased, at the request of Charlotte, the wife of John Marten Cripps, of Novington, near Lewes, Esq.; Rev. Henry Dick, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, curate of Halifax, Yorkshire, to the rectory of St. Barnabas, Manchester, on the unanimous election of the trustees; Rev. Francis Hawthorn, St. Bees, to the curacy of Blakeney, Norfolk; Rev. George William Hillyer, St. Bees, to the curacy of Ovington, Norfolk: Rev. H. Tull, to the incumbency of St. John's Church, Cow Hill, Oldham.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir George Cockburn and a Board of Admiralty proceed on Wednesday in the Black Eagle steam yacht, Master Commander Cook, to Chatham, on their annual visit of inspection to that establishment and Sheerness. The Lightning steamer-tender, Master Commander Roberts, is to proceed to Sheerness, to be at their lordships' service should the Black Eagle be required to proceed to Scotland to attend on her Majesty.

It is not likely the whole of the experimental squadron will be ready before the 15th of October.

The old frigate Semiramis, of 944 tons, is to be broken up in Devonport dockyard, by contract.



MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Friday, Sept. 27.—Compared with those of last week, the arrivals of English wheat up to our markets since Monday have been rather scanty; hence the show of samples of that grain on offer this morning was limited. For most descriptions the demand was steady, and previous rates were well supported. In foreign wheat a fair business was doing at late rates. The duty on foreign barley having declined to 3*s.*, with very little chance of its falling any lower, several large parcels were brought forward, and which had a most depressing influence upon the trade, on somewhat easier terms. The supply of malt was pretty well cleared off, at previous quotations. Oats, beans, and peas were about stationary.

ARRIVALS.—Wheat, English, 3310; Irish, 0; Foreign, 6320. Barley, English, 2970; Irish, 0; Foreign, 8710. Oats, English, 1170; Irish, 0; Foreign, 2990. Flour, 3630 sacks. Malt, 2570 qrs.

SMITHFIELD, Friday, September 27.—The supply of beasts on offer here to-day was only moderate, yet the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and Monday's prices were barely supported. There were eighty oxen and cows from Rotterdam, together with fifteen sheep; while the arrivals from Scotland embraced 101 Scots. The mutton trade was inactive, yet previous rates were obtained by the salesmen. The number of lambs were rather scanty, yet the sale for them was heavy, at Monday's figures. Prime small calves were in demand, but other qualities were a mere drug. In pigs little was doing. Milch cows sold heavily at from 16*l.* to 19*l.* 5*s.* each.

Prices, per 8lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; second quality ditto, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; prime large oxen, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; prime Scots, 4*s.* 0*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; prime South Down sheep, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; large coarse calves, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; prime small ditto, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; large hogs, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; neat small porkers, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; lambs, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; suckling calves, 18*s.* to 23*s.*; and quarter old store pigs, 16*s.* to 20*s.* each. Beasts, 604; cows, 178; sheep and lambs, 8160; calves, 250; pigs, 230.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Friday.—We had an extensive supply of meat here to-day, while the demand ruled heavy, on the following terms,—as nearly as by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; middling ditto, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; prime large ditto, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; prime small ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; large pork, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; inferior mutton, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*; middling ditto, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*; prime ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; small pork, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; lamb, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Friday, September 27.—The arrivals of new hops from Kent and Sussex continue large, but the principal portion come to hand much out of condition, while the prices range from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. The best old hops are at steady sale, at full prices. In other kinds very little was doing. The duty is called 130,000*l.* 1843's.

Pockets: Weald of Kent, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 12*s.*; East Kent, 7*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 0*s.*; Choice, 10*l.* to 11*l.*; Sussex, 8*l.* 18*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* Mid. Kent, bags, 6*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.*

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, Sept. 20.

Bankrupts. — F. Shotter, Portsea, grocer. — W. Collier, Cambridge, grocer. — F. Bates, Shoreditch, linendraper.—B. Nicoll, Rufford's Row, Islington, tailor. — T. Marsh, St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury, miller. — W. Scovell, jun., Chilworth, Southampton, brickmaker. — E. Burnett, Riches Court, Lime Street, City, merchant. — J. Grundy, Tottington, Lower End, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. — J. Ball and W. Ball, Sutton, Cheshire, silk manufacturers. — J. Higham, Liverpool, grocer. — A. Patterson, Liverpool, livery stable-keeper. — I. Alderson, Warley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

Bankrupts. — C. R. Willert, of Church Court, Clements Lane, City, merchant. — D. J. Mackenzie, of 33. Chambers Street, Minories, provision merchant. — W. A. Mearns, of Acre Lane, Clapham, ale brewer.— J. W. Snell, formerly of Mount Place, Mile End Road, but now of Ramsgate, lodging-house keeper. — P. Robinson, of Warrington, Lancashire, bottle manufacturer. — T. M. Monckman, of Bradford, Yorkshire, tobacconist. — H. Gibbons, of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, chemist. — W. Bowen, of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, grocer.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	—	India Stock	—
3 per Cent. Red.	—	Ditto Bonds	95 pm
3 per Cent. Cons.	$99\frac{7}{8}$	South Sea Old Annuities	—
$3\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. Red.	—	Ditto New Annuities	—
New $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	—	Ex. Bills 1000*l*. $1\frac{1}{2}$d.	76 pm
New 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 500*l*.	76 pm
Long Annuities to expire		Ditto Small	76 pm
Jan. 1860	—	Bank Stock for Act.	$208\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 1859	—	Consols for Act.	$100\frac{1}{8}$
Jan. 1860	—	India Stock for Act.	288

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Bonds	—	Spanish, 5 per cent.	24
Colombian, 6 per cent.	$14\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto, 3 per cent.	35
Cuba bonds, 6 per cent.	—	French, 3 per cent.	—f. —c.
Danish, 3 per cent.	—	Dutch $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	$62\frac{5}{8}$
Peruvian, 1825, 6 per cent.	—	Ditto, 5 per cent.	$100\frac{3}{4}$

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births. — On the 7th inst., in College Place, Camden Town, Mrs. G. Everest, of a daughter. — On the 23d inst., at Croom's Hill, Greenwich, Mrs. George Busk, of a daughter. — On the 23d inst., at Liverpool Terrace, Islington, Mrs. G. M. Boyes, of a son. — On the 24th inst., at Guy's Hospital, Mrs. James Stocker, of a son.

Married. — On the 24th inst., at the parish church, St. Marylebone, Henry Tufnell, Esq., M.P., to the Hon. Frances Byng, second daughter of General Lord Strafford, G.C.B. — On the 24th inst., at St. John's Church, Waterloo Road, Mingay Syder, Esq., M.D., of Upper Stamford Street, to Sarah Ann, fourth daughter of the late J. P. Studd, Esq., Whitton, Suffolk. — On the 24th inst., at St. Pancras New Church, Thos. M. Smith, Esq., to Eliza Isabella, daughter of W. Stevenson, Esq., of Hampstead Road.

Deaths. — In Switzerland, N. Dunn, Esq., a native of the United States. The memory of this gentleman is entitled to much respect in consequence of his having spent many years and a very large sum of money in the collection of a series of Chinese curiosities, which has done more for the instruction of our countrymen in a knowledge of the Celestial Empire than all the books ever published. — At Wiesbaden, the Chevalier Benkhausen.

TIDE TABLE. — High Water, London Bridge.

		Morn. h. m.	After. h. m.			Morn. h. m.	After. h. m.
Saturday, Sept.	28	2 53	3 8	Wednesday, Oct.	2	5 0	5 17
Sunday, —	29	3 24	3 40	Thursday —	6	5 36	5 56
Monday —	30	3 55	4 11	Friday —	4	6 16	6 36
Tuesday, Oct.	1	4 28	4 42	Saturday —	5	7 7	7 42

TO the LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Duke of Wellington: the Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by the Sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.

"This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been brought together." — *The Times.*

Just added a Model of General Tom Thumb.

Admittance, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from 11 till 10 at night. Concert at 8.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. — The PROTEOSCOPE, an original OPTICAL INSTRUMENT, unlimited in its appliances to Nature and Art, a highly valuable addition to LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, the PHYSIOSCOPE, and the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. The PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION of the PASSIONS from COLLINS'S ODE, with Vocal and Instrumental Music, is the first subject exhibited by the PROTEOSCOPE, at a Quarter to Five o'clock in the Afternoon, and at a Quarter to Ten in the Evening. Dr. RYAN'S present daily Lecture is on POISONS and their ANTIDOTES, delivered at Half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at a Quarter to Nine. Professor BACHHOFFNER lectures on the alternate Evenings. The Lectures abound in interesting Experiments. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, DIVING BELL and DIVER, &c. The Music is composed and conducted by T. Wallis, Mus. Doc.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price.

FOURTEEN IOWAY INDIANS, VAUXHALL GARDENS.—POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.—Each day of the next week, from Three to Six only.—Encampment in four wigwams from their own country. Dancing, archery, ball-playing, and riding.—Admittance, 1s. Children and Schools, 6d.

The Indian Amusements are in no way connected with the evening fetes.

ART UNION OF LONDON.

THE EXHIBITION of the WORKS of ART selected by Prizeholders will be open to the Members and their Friends, presenting the usual Tickets, at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, on the Evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in next week.

GEORGE GODWIN. } Honorary
LEWIS POCOCK. } Secretaries.

4. Trafalgar Square, Sept. 27th, 1844.

*** The Subscription Lists for the year 1845 are now open.

! IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GIFT to the SUBSCRIBERS to BOYS' FINE ART DISTRIBUTION.—All persons who have subscribed will have presented to them a Ticket and Engraving GRATIS on making up their Subscription, including what they have already taken, to the number of Six Tickets. And any person now subscribing for Six Tickets, One Guinea each, for himself or friends, will have a Seventh Ticket and Engraving presented to him Gratis. Apply immediately at 221. Regent Street, 76. Cornhill, and 11. Golden Square. All persons in the country subscribing through any of Mr. Boys' agents may have the same privilege.

THE DRAWING WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY MORNING.

LADIES about making purchases will find a New and Splendid Stock of Choice Cloaks, Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Lace, and every article of Fancy Goods for the season, at JAMES JONES'S enlarged premises, 430. West Strand, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3. King William Street, adjoining.

This Establishment closes at Eight o'clock.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED WITHOUT SPRINGS, CLASPS, OR WIRES, LOOSE TEETH FASTENED, AND FILLING DECAYED TEETH WITH MINERAL MARMORATUM.

MONS. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 42. BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, continue to restore decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, so universally recommended by the Faculty of England, France, and throughout the Continent, which substance they are the sole inventors and possessors of. The operation is performed without the least pain; it is placed into the cavity in an almost liquid state, and in a few seconds hardens into enamel, preventing and curing the Tooth Ache, arresting all further progress of decay, allaying in one minute the most excruciating pain, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also fasten loose Teeth, particularly of aged persons, whether arising from neglect, the use of calomel, disease of the gums, or any other cause.

ARTIFICIAL or NATURAL TEETH of surpassing beauty, to match equal in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots or giving any pain; and they are so exactly formed to nature, that the closest observer cannot detect the difference, with this advantage, that they never change colour, decay, or wear out; at the following Paris charges:—

	£	s.	d.
A Single Artificial Tooth from	0	10	0
A Set from	5	5	0

Arranged on a principal yet unrivalled, rendering it impossible to distinguish the artificial teeth from the natural ones; answering most satisfactorily all the purposes of the original teeth in mastication and articulation, imparting to the countenance a younger and improved appearance, protecting the adjoining teeth, and remaining perfectly secure in their places.

N.B. Removed from 60. Newman Street, to 42. Berners Street, Oxford Street.

PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE LAMPS are constantly burning for public inspection at the Depot of the Patentees, RAYNEE CARTER and Co., 74. Coleman Street, where they may be had in every variety; also by most respectable Lamp Sellers and Ironmongers. Vesta Lamps, Paragonised, to prevent smuts, for 6s. each, including chimney. Pure Spirit delivered by R. C. and Co.'s carts at 4s. per gallon, in screw cans.

TO SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, &c.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR WATERPROOF FROCKS, SHOOTING JACKETS, GARMENTS for the SEASIDE, &c. An extensive variety of the above, in NEW and greatly improved materials always ready, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable appearance, or wish to avoid the disappointment and vexation consequent upon purchasing articles made by slop-sellers, and sold by parties not tailors. First-rate Clothing of every description upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ultimate satisfaction.

W. Berdoe, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69. Cornhill (North Side).

ANOTHER WONDER!—CURE EXTRAORDINARY BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mrs. Maguire, a respectable person, residing near Sunday's Well, Cork, was given over in a case of dropsy, and was perfectly cured, when pronounced to be at the point of death, by these wonderful pills. Persons, either young or old, who become corpulent, pottle-bellied, bloated, or dropsical, may not only avoid apoplexy and other dangerous diseases attending thereon, but also regain the highest state of health, strength, and energy, and their figures become as tight, as light, and as good as in the days of youth. Sold (also Holloway's Ointment) at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244. Strand (where advice may be had gratis), and by almost all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the civilised world.

A SURE CURE FOR SCURVY AND DISEASED LEGS.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS. Declaration of the Guardians of Brent, Devon:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement; and that by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after every thing else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this country without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbutic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now enabled to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbutic Drops to the notice of the public. Signed by John Elliott, sen., Lord of the Manor, John Manning, William Pearse, Henry Goodman, Arthur Langworthy.—June 21. 1843." Agents for London: Barclay, Farringdon Street; Hallett, 83. High Holborn; Prout, 229. Strand; King, 232. Blackfriar's Road; and Johnston, 68. Cornhill. 2s. 9d. and 11s. a bottle.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for Indigestion, &c.

"If you are in possession of better means,
Candidly inform me; if not, make use of these."—Hor.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S OPINION.

(Extracted from Sir Astley's letter to a mutual friend.)

"Dear Sir,—Mr. Cockle's Antibilious Pills have long been known to me. I assure you I esteem them highly, and very frequently recommend them to my patients as a valuable domestic auxiliary to their health and comfort. I have found them an excellent remedy for indigestion, and for derangements of the stomach and liver. Yours, very truly, Astley Cooper."

MR. ABERNETHY'S OPINION.

(Extracted from his letter to Mr. Cockle in 1824.)

"Dear Sir,—I have ordered the use of your Antibilious Pills in affections of the stomach, attended with considerable derangement of the functions of that important organ, and connected with a torpid state of the liver and bowels—for to this cause may be attributed many diseases, both local and constitutional—and I have thus had frequent opportunities of witnessing their beneficial effects. They produce a secretion of healthy bile, and act in the most effectual manner on the alimentary organs, without pain or irritation. I consider them the safest and best family aperient. Yours, &c. John Abernethy.

POST-OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

WORSDELL'S VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE PILLS, prepared only by John Kaye, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield, have now, arising solely from their intrinsic merits, attained the highest celebrity, and become the most extensively established Family Medicine of the present day; but as many parties, anxious to obtain this medicine, find great difficulty in doing so, owing to many country towns yet being without an Agent, from whom it can be procured, to obviate this difficulty, the Proprietor has now made arrangements by which persons, residing in any part of the United Kingdom, may be supplied with a single box, post free, direct from the Wholesale Depot, in London, by forwarding fourteen penny postage stamps; or, for the larger box, 2s. 9d., in stamps, addressed—Kaye's Wholesale Depot, 41. Coleman Street, near the Bank, London.

WORSDELL'S PILLS are sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, and may be had of the following Agents for London and its vicinity:—Messrs. Hannay and Dietrichsen, 63. Oxford Street; Mr. Hallett, 83. High Holborn; Mr. Brittain, Bookseller, 11. Paternoster Row; Messrs. Pratt and Co., Chemists, 29. Little Newport Street, Leicester Square; Mr. C. King, 232. Blackfriars Road; Mr. Johnston, 68. Cornhill; Messrs. Dorloy and Goodwin, 38. Blackman Street, Southwark; Mr. Metcalfe, 16. Crown Street, Walworth Road; and Mr. Ede, 39. Goswell Street.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those painful annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of the Corns altogether unnecessary; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an instant and delightful relief from torture, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate Corns and Bunions. Prepared only by JOHN FOX, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., or three in one for 2s. 9d.; and to be had of C. King, 7. Napier Street East, near the Albert Saloon, Hoxton, London; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street, London; and by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

*** Ask for Paul's Every Man's Friend.

THE NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE NERVES.

BY DR. GRANDISON. Patronised by above One Hundred of the Nobility. This invaluable Medicine has effected the most wonderful cures, and bestowed the boon of nervous vigour upon thousands. Many who have proved it will testify that, by perseverance, the trembling hand may become steady, the weak heart strong, and nervous irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may be arrested. It has secured refreshing sleep (without containing one particle of any opiate) to those who have not enjoyed that blessing for years, and conquered the most obstinate indigestion. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, ensuring vigour both of body and mind.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, containing advice to the Patient, with testimonials attached. Ask for Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills.

"A wonderful yet safe medicine."—*Professor Mollen.*

BEDDOME'S POWDERS for CHILDREN, well known as the best Medicine for Worms, Scarlatina, Teething, and Scorbutic Eruptions.—BEDDOME'S FEVER POWDERS, a Sure and Safe Remedy in all Inflammatory Fevers and Sudden Colds.—BEDDOME'S PILLS, an Invaluable Pill for Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and Bilious Disorders. Sold, 13½d. each, by Sanger, 150. Oxford Street; Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; and Butler, 4. Cheapside; or Thirteen Queen's Heads may be remitted to Mr. Beddome, Camberwell.

Just published, at 3s., and sent free for 3s. 6d.

MANHOOD; the Causes of its Premature Decline, with plain Directions for its perfect Restoration; addressed to those suffering from nervous debility or mental irritation, followed by Observations on the Treatment of the class of Diseases resulting therefrom. Illustrated with cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 7. Frith Street, Soho Square, London. Nineteenth Edition.

Published by the Authors; and sold by Burgess, medical bookseller, 28. Coventry Street, Haymarket; Barth, 4. Brydges Street, Strand; Mann, 39. Cornhill; Strange, 21. Paternoster Row, London; Guest, Birmingham; Sowler, 4. St. Ann's Square, Manchester; Philip, South Castle Street, Liverpool; Fannin and Co., 41. Grafton Street, Dublin; Drummond, 5. Blair Street, Edinburgh; and sold in a sealed envelope by all Booksellers.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We feel no hesitation in saying that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether the person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—*Sun Even. Paper.*

"Messrs. Curtis's work, entitled MANHOOD, is one of the few books now coming before the public on such a subject which can lay claim to the character of being strictly professional, at the same time that it is fully intelligible to all who read it. The moral and medical precepts given in it render it invaluable."—*Magnet.*

Hours of consultation from 10 to 3, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

Just published, the Thirteenth Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 3s. 6d.

THE SILENT FRIEND on NERVOUS DEBILITY and CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS. With Observations on Marriage, &c. By R. and J. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, London. Published by the Authors, and sold at their residence; also by Strange, 21. Paternoster Row; Noble, 109. Chancery Lane; Crocker, 1. Milford Lane, Strand; Ward, 103. Strand (opposite Exeter Hall); Gordon, 146. Leadenhall Street; Purkiss, Compton Street, Soho; Wilson, 338. Oxford Street (two doors from Argyll Street); Phillips, 264. Oxford Street, London; and by all Medicine Venders in Town and Country.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM is a gentle Stimulant and Renovator in all cases of Debility, whether constitutional or acquired, nervous mentality, irritation, and Consumption—by the use of which the impaired System becomes gradually and effectually restored to pristine health and vigour. Sold in bottles, price 11s. and 33s. The 5*l*. Cases may be had as usual at their Establishment.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS have long been used as the most certain remedy for Scorbutic Complaints of every description, Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples on the Face, and other disagreeable affections, the result of an impure state of the blood. These Pills are perfectly free from mercury, capaiva, and other deleterious drugs, and may be taken with safety without interference with, or loss of time from business, and can be relied upon in every instance. Sold in boxes, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all Medicine Venders.

Messrs. Perry & Co. may be consulted at their residence daily, 19. Berners Street, Oxford Street, from 11 till 2, and 5 till 8. On Sundays from 10 till 12.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS.—IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.

A CONSIDERABLE saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58. Baker Street, Portman Square, where may be inspected the most extensive stock of Ironmongery Goods in the kingdom, consisting of—Kitchen Cooking Utensils, German Silver Wares, Drawing Room Stoves, Shower and Vapour Baths, Ornamental Iron Work, Garden Implements, Japanned Water Cans and Toilet Pails, Best Sheffield Plate, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons, Tea Trays, Ornamental Wire Work, Flower Stands, Table Cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this Establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every Article of the very best manufacture. 58. Baker Street, Portman Square. A liberal allowance to Merchants and Captains.

THE PATENT GOLD PAINT.—Wholesale Agents, R. TILLEY and GARROD, 245. BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON. This cheap and elegant SUBSTITUTE FOR GOLD is now coming largely into use for Decorations, and all kinds of interior Ornamental Work. It is admirably adapted for Cornices, Mouldings, Brackets, Figures; and, from the lustre of its effects, bids fair to supersede entirely the use of the more valuable material, leaf gold, for these purposes. It may be applied without art or labour, it being used like ordinary paint; is extremely cheap and durable, and most desirable in all situations where chaste and elegant decorations are required, combined with economy.—It is packed in bottles, price 6s., and may be had of most respectable Oil and Colour Men in the United Kingdom.

GLASS CHANDELIERS for DRAWING-ROOMS.—APSLEY PELLATT (late Pellatt and Green), Falcon Glass Works, Holland Street, Blackfriars, has recently constructed a NEW CHANDELIER (Registered), which surpasses in brilliant and refractive effects all former efforts, to which he invites inspection. Renaissance and other glass chandeliers as usual at low prices, which, when lighted, have a far more resplendent effect than buhl. Table cut and engraved glass at the printed list of prices, subject to an extra discount for cash. The manufactory and steam-cutting works may be seen any Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. Merchants' orders and outfits for glass and china on the very lowest terms. No connection with any house in the city.

SPORTSMEN who are particular in the style and quality of their SHOOTING JACKETS, will meet with a great variety, made in the most fashionable manner, and of the best materials, from 20s. to 40s., at Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS'S, No. 52. King William Street, City.—N.B. A large assortment of well-made Summer Over Coats always on hand.

LIGHT, Brilliant, Cheap, Inodorous.—W. S. HALE'S COMPOSITE CANDLES are warranted to combine the above qualities: they do not gutter nor require snuffing, and are fully equal to the finest wax or sperm, at one half the cost; and as they burn slowly and give a brilliant light, they are, comparatively, as cheap as tallow candles. N.B. There is no patent for making composite candles. W. S. Hale's Composite and Imperial Wax may be had wholesale of him at Cateaton Street, London, and of nearly all wholesale and retail dealers.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—Patronised by her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family and Nobility, and the several Sovereigns and Courts throughout Europe.

This elegant, fragrant, and pellucid oil, in its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities is unequalled over the whole world. It preserves and reproduces the hair even at a late period of life, prevents it from falling off or turning grey, restores grey hair to its original colour, frees it from scurf and dandriff, and renders it soft, silky, curly, and glossy. Facts abundantly proved by innumerable testimonials, which are open for inspection at the Proprietors. To children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small) 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

engraved in two lines on the Wrapper, and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.

Sold by the Proprietors, A. Rowland and Son, 20. Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits.

IT is most important to the nervous to be assured on the authority of Noblemen, Physicians, Surgeons, Clergymen, &c., that this is the only rational method, and truly honest or successful effort, in the world to cure NERVOUS or MIND COMPLAINTS. All others are known frauds. This effort is from benevolence rather than gain. Above 30 Physicians, &c., convinced that no pills, powders, or draughts ever did or can cure mind complaints, have placed themselves, their relations, and patients under Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY'S new and peculiar treatment, and from having been cured themselves, add their testimony to that of a thousand others in pronouncing this to be the only cure in the world for mind or nervous complaints, including depression, debility, blood to the head, giddiness, blushing, groundless fears, loss of memory and aptitude for study and business, restlessness, irresolution, sleeplessness, wretchedness, confusion, delusions, indecision, melancholy, thoughts of self-destruction, &c., insanity, &c. Testimonials and references at 9. Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury. At home from 11 to 3. Apply, or write, free. Means of cure can be sent to all parts, and assistants in bad cases to carry out the plan of cure.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, Hamilton Place,

New Road, King's Cross, London.

THE HYGEIAN OR MORISONIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

(*Continued from page* 191.)

We cannot pass these last remarks of our medical scribe. In his application of the word empirical to the days of yore, he insinuates that the medical art is now divested of its ancient fanciful garb, and arrayed in the garments of demonstration and truth: whereas its every movement, from the period to which he refers to the present moment, is only a farther advance into the wilds of ignorance. He talks about regular study. Let them study as regularly as they please: while their studies proceed from a false ground, the more study the worse. Empiricism means that which depends on experience without art; but old school practice is the art which stands aloof from the experience of common sense. Empirics have, therefore, a higher claim to the art of healing than they (the Doctors). But we will now allow him to proceed with as little interruption as possible. The historical information is worth looking at; and when any nonsensical remark is thrown in, it is only what we have a right to expect: he does surprisingly, considering to whom he belongs. In connection with what we have quoted, he proceeds:

"After the Reformation, of course these practitioners were abolished, and the healing art fell into the hands principally of barbers, who, even previous to this period, had been intrusted with some of the minor operations of surgery. Besides them, however, numerous charlatans, the St. John Longs of the day, upon the credit of possessing some secret remedy, took upon themselves the practice of medicine, and we may suppose, with results of an equally striking description with their modern successor, as we find even Royalty became alarmed for the safety of the lieges. And King James, with an anxiety for the lives of his subjects in this and the three neighbouring counties which it is surprising he did not extend farther, granted, for the purpose of suppressing these irregular practitioners, the following letter or patent to Messrs. Peter Low, surgeon to the Prince, and Robert Hamilton, Professor of Medicine, residenters in Glasgow."

Now follows the King's letter, which we decline to transcribe for two reasons. First, it is not worth a perusal; and second, this writer's following remarks will show its substantial amount. Before, however, we introduce what remains of this history of medicine, we shall take the liberty of noticing one statement of our medical historian.

He says, "Royalty became alarmed regarding the safety of the lieges." This may be true; but we ask, Who was it that alarmed him? Did the more intelligent part of the people take the alarm first; and, to save the more easily-imposed on part, who were, as is stated in the King's letter, destroyed in "infinite numbers?" Did they, terrified at the havoc which they witnessed in all directions, get up a petition *, praying his Majesty to interpose his Royal authority, and put a stop to such awful destruction? No; had doctors got no charters till they got them in this way, charters with them had been out of the question; and without being bolstered up by law, though they might have made a shift to maintain a distinct existence in spite of unlearned practitioners, which, by-the-bye, is very questionable; for these last in every age, to say the least of it, were equally successful in performing cures. But granting that they had preserved their existence without the support of law, till the Hygeian morning dawned, what then would have become of them? Would they have maintained their footing till now? Take the legal scourge out of their hands—set Hygeists free from medical persecution, and we are as certain as we are that we write these words, that measures would be adopted, and arrangements made, so to further the spread of true medical knowledge, as would in a very few years make the old science of medicine not worth the learning. Let this be done, and Government might support doctors out of the State funds; but they would soon be made to feel that the people had learned another lesson.

Well, then, since the people did not alarm Royalty, and since Royalty did become alarmed, can any person be so blind as not to see the drift of those who concocted this clumsy trick? The charter was granted to Messrs. Peter Low and Robert Hamilton, and their successors; and it was at the sole instance of these two adepts at the healing art, that it was granted; not for their benefit, no, no, but (kind creatures!) how could they stand and see the people destroyed in thousands by reckless ignorant pretenders, and not petition his Majesty to compel these wretches to desist from killing the poor creatures; and also to compel the numerous victims of these wholesale destroyers to allow themselves to be cured by his learned petitioners.

Grant us patience! But who can be serious when such a ludicrous scene is presented before them? Was mankind in any age ever affected with such stupidity as not to know their destroyers from their preservers, when the work was performed before their eyes? And yet, at this hour, no medical charter can be retained or procured upon any other assumption. The writer of the article signifies his surprise that the charter granted to these two medical worthies extended no farther than Glasgow and the three neighbouring counties. But, when viewed in the light which we have shown is the truth, it ceases to be matter of surprise. Peter Low, the court favourite, and Robert Hamilton, were both residenters in Glasgow; and it was requisite that an extent of country should be appropriated to their exclusive practice, at once sufficiently large to secure a lucrative remuneration, and for situation as convenient to where they were located as possible. Thus is the real cause of granting this medical charter easily discovered; but such a cause was too odious to show its face: of course a laudable concern for the safety of the people was employed as an excellent substitute. Had the preservation of the people been consulted in the slightest degree, the operation of the charter would have extended through the length and breadth of his Majesty's dominions.

* All the petitions now got up for Medical Reform, as it is called, proceed from Doctors—the people have nothing to do with them.

(*To be continued.*)

From the "Morisonian Prize Essay on the Medical Liberty of the Subject," price 6d., to be had at all the Hygeian Agents.

All those who are desirous of becoming further acquainted with the above system of medicine, should read the abridged "Morisoniana," price 6d.; also the "Hygeist," and other Hygeian publications, containing monthly reports of cures of every curable complaint, which may be had of all the Agents for Morison's Medicines throughout the country, and at the Hygeist Office, 368. Strand London.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

1. KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.
JOHN STEWART, ESQ., M.P., Deputy Chairman.

Major General Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., K.C.T. and S.	William Kilburn, Esq.
John Bagshaw, Esq.	Francis Macnaghten, Esq.
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.	Charles Otway Mayne, Esq.
Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq.	Robert Saunders, Esq.
Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, Esq., M.P.	James Duncan Thomson, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.	Capt. Samuel Thornton, R.N.

Solicitor—William H. Cotterill, Esq.
Physician—George Burrows, M.D.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages; especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 8th of May, 1844, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Annual Premium.
20		£1000	£19 6 8	£ 9 13 4
30	On or before	1000	24 8 4	12 4 2
40	8th of May,	1000	31 10 0	15 15 0
50	1839.	1000	42 15 0	21 7 6
60		1000	66 11 8	33 5 10

DAVID JONES, Actuary.

THE MARINERS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

empowered by Act of Parliament, for Insurances on the Lives of Mariners, whether of the Royal or Mercantile Navy, Members of the Coast Guard, Fishermen, Pilots, or Boatmen; of Military men and Civilians proceeding to any part of the Globe, and Individuals of every Class in Society, resident on shore.

TRUSTEES.

Admiral Sir Philip Henderson Durham, G.C.B.	Vice Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.H.
Joseph Somes, Esq.	

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Capt. Lord Viscount Ingestre, R.N., C.B., M.P.

Capt. Thomas Dickinson, R.N.	Sir George Rich
Philip Baker, Esq.	John Warwick, Esq.
Joseph Bishop, Esq.	Edmund Turner Watts, Esq.
Frederick Heisch, jun., Esq.	John Wills, Esq.
George Mann, Esq.	

BANKERS.—Bank of England, and Commercial Bank of London.

PHYSICIAN.	SURGEON.
Sir James Eglintoun Anderson, M.D, M.R.I.A., 11. New Burlington Street.	Charles Ilderton Croft, Esq., 22. Laurence Pountney Lane.

SOLICITOR.—John Hayward, Esq., 2. Adelaide Place, London Bridge, and Dartford, Kent.

The Policies granted by this Company cover voyages of every description and service in every part of the Globe. The Premiums for Life Policies, with permission to go any and everywhere without forfeiture, are lower than have ever hitherto been taken for such general risks.

Deferred Annuities to Mariners at very moderate Premiums.

The Premiums for all General Assurances are based upon a new adjusted Table of Mortality.

Ten per Cent. of the Profits applied in making provision for Destitute and Disabled Mariners.

JOHN DAWSON, Resident Manager.

Arthur Street East, London Bridge.

The Company is ready to receive applications for Agencies from individuals of respectability, influence, and activity, resident in the principal sea-ports and market-towns of the United Kingdom.

AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY.

The lives of persons proceeding to, or residing in,
AUSTRALASIA and the EAST INDIES,
are assured by this Company on very favourable terms.

Premiums and claims may be made payable in those countries by endorsement.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

No. 126. Bishopsgate Street.

EDWARD RILEY, Secretary.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—

NOTICE.—REDUCTION of FARES and TOLLS.—On and after Tuesday the 1st of October next, a Reduction will be made in the Fares of Passengers, and in the Charges on Carriages, Horses, and Goods, conveyed over this Railway.

The Passengers' fares will be:—

1st Class, by the 10 A. M. down, and 1h. 30m. P. M. up Trains (not conveying Second Class Passengers) for the whole distance between London and Birmingham	30s. each.
1st Class by all other Trains	27s.
2d Class, ditto	18s.
3d Class, by one daily Train up and down (at the rate of one penny per mile)	9s. 5d.

and in proportion for intermediate distances.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

By order, R. CREED, Secretary.

Office, Euston Station, Sept. 22. 1844.

Note.—The time of departure of the last up Train from Birmingham will, from the 1st of Oct., be changed from half-past five to six o'clock, P. M.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—

NOTICE.—On and after the 1ss of October next, a TRAIN for the CONVEYANCE of THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS, at a PENNY PER PASSENGER PER MILE, will leave the EUSTON STATION DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at Seven in the Morning, arriving at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon in Birmingham, where a Third Class Train will be in readiness to carry Passengers forward to Liverpool, Manchester, &c. by the Grand Junction Railway, at the same price.

The Return Train will leave Birmingham daily at Half-past Two in the Afternoon, and bring on the Passengers by the Third Class Train from the Grand Junction Railway, arriving in London at a Quarter before Ten o'Clock.

By order, (Signed) R. CREED, Secretary.

Euston Station, 18th September, 1844.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY—

NOTICE.—The WARWICK and LEAMINGTON UNION RAILWAY will be OPENED at the Coventry Station, where it joins the London and Birmingham Railway, on Monday, the 2d of December next. Particulars of the Trains and Fares will be given previous to opening.

By order, R. CREED,
Secretary to the London and Birmingham Railway.

Office, Euston Station, 9th of Sept. 1844.

COMPOSITION for WRITING with STEEL PENS.

—STEPHENS'S WRITING FLUIDS comprise the most splendid and durable colours, and the most indelible compositions, which art can produce; they consist of

A Blue Fluid, changing into an intense black colour.

Patent Unchangeable Blue Fluids, remaining a deep blue colour. Two sorts are prepared, a Light and Dark Blue.

A superior Black Ink, of the common character, but more fluid.

A superior Carmine Red, for contrast writing.

A Liquid Rouge Carmine, for artists and contrast writing, in glass bottles.

A Carbonaceous Record Ink, which writes instantly black, and being proof against any chemical agent, is most valuable in the prevention of frauds.

A Liquid, Mechanical, and Architectural Drawing Ink, superior to Indian ink.

Marking Inks for Linen; Select Steel Pens; Inkholders.

Prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, the Inventor. No. 54. Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, London, and sold by Stationers and Booksellers, in bottles, at 3d., 6d., 1s., and 3s. each.

CAUTION.—The Unchangeable Blue Fluids are patent articles; the Public are, therefore, cautioned against imitations, which are infringements; to sell or use which is illegal.

A verdict of 2000 dollars, liable to be increased to 6000 dollars, having been obtained against parties who have been convicted of selling imitations of this article, in violation of the Patent Rights of the Inventor in the United States of America, and several notices having been repeatedly issued to caution persons against infringing those rights in this country, by Making or Selling this Article, the Proprietor issues this as a final notice: which, if disregarded, he will be compelled to institute proceedings at law against all who may be committing these illegal acts.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—BAYLY'S PATENT PERFECTIONATED BRUSH,

is so named from the fact of its being the only one of which it can be positively stated the hairs do not come out, and which from its peculiar construction cleanses the divisions of the teeth, and polishes the surface at the same time. To be had, price 1s. each, at the factory, 146. Fenchurch Street; or of Mr. Mawby, chemist, 68. Fleet Street. A brush franked to any part of the kingdom on receipt of 13 postage stamps. Parties may be suited with any texture by naming H., for hard, V. H., very hard, M., medium, S., soft, V. S. very soft.

KETT'S CELEBRATED CASTOR-OIL POMATUM.

From the "Court Gazette," June, 1844.

"It is a very unique preparation, divested of the heating qualities so pernicious to the hair, in many preparations before us; and it is calculated, in an eminent degree, to cleanse and promote its growth. In short, we consider Kett's Castor-oil Pomatum an agreeable and essentially useful auxiliary to the toilet-table, while to the nursery its cooling properties particularly recommend it."

In pots, 1s. and 2s., or four in one, 3s. each.

Prepared only by E. R. Kett, chemist, Oxford; sold by G. Colk, 29. Fleet Street; Sanger, 150. Oxford Street; and by all Chemists and Perfumers in the Kingdom, through Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard.

SYLPHIDE UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER

beg to inform the Public that they have applied their Patent improvement to Umbrellas of various kinds, which will be found to possess all the advantages of the Sylphide Parasol, 20,000 of which have been sold this season.

W. and J. Sangster, Patentees, 140. Regent Street, and 94. Fleet Street.

N.B. No additional charge is made for Umbrellas with this improvement.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Persons of any

Age, however bad their WRITING, may, in EIGHT LESSONS, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of Penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Arithmetic on a method requiring only one third the time and mental labour usually requisite. Book-keeping as practised in the Government, Banking, and Merchants' Offices. Short-hand, &c. Apply to Mr. SMART, at the Institution, 7. New Street, King Street, Covent Garden, leading to St. Martin's Lane.

PRICE'S PATENT COMPOSITE CANDLES.—

WILLIAM MARCHANT, 253. Regent Circus, Oxford Street, begs to draw the attention of the public to Messrs. Edward Price and Co.'s advertisements of the above celebrated Candles, which are now appearing in every newspaper of any circulation in the United Kingdom, in which they are cautioned against purchasing any other Candles simply called "Composite," and which are but spurious imitations of the Patent Candles. W. M. guarantees that all the Composite Candles purchased at his establishment will be the genuine patent article, as he keeps no other, and which, having been long stored by him, are fit for immediate use. Every article in wax, spermaceti, composition, moulds, dips, soaps, oils, &c., warranted of the very best description, and on the most moderate terms. The trade supplied.

TO LADIES.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION.

This royally patronised and universally adopted Specific is a balmy, odoriferous, creamy liquid, composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern clime, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all REDNESS, TAN, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, FRECKLES, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the CHEEK, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the HANDS, ARMS, and NECK, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sun-burn, Stings of Insects, or incidental Inflammation.

GENTLEMEN, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the Skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "GENUINE" KALYDOR, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the Complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and

A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20. HATTON GARDEN,

engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle.

Ask for "ROWLAND'S" KALYDOR.

*** All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits.

IMPORTANT.—CASH BUYERS save from five to

eight shillings in each hat, by buying at D'Alembert and Morgan's Factory, 19. Regent Street, Waterloo Place, London; or at their Agent's, 127. St. James's Street, Brighton. D'Alembert and Morgan's hats are decidedly the best shaped, lightest, and most serviceable in England. They hat by contract, and liberally execute country and shipping orders.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.—ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA CARPETING.

—This carpeting having now most successfully stood the test of competition with other descriptions of carpeting, THE PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the Sole Manufacturers, inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that their patterns for the present season, in entirely new and elegant designs by the first artists of the day, are now out, and may be had at all the principal Carpet Warehouses in London, and nearly every town of the United Kingdom. Economy being now the order of the day with all classes, the public have the opportunity of purchasing an article which, in strength and durability, is superior to Kidderminster and Brussels, and at less than half the price. From the ingenious mode of manufacture it is also quite impervious to dust, an advantage not possessed by any other description of carpeting. The Public are cautioned against parties at the present time selling a stout printed drugget, and calling it the Victoria Felt Carpeting, the colours and quality of which will not bear comparison; the drugget being wove, the Patent neither wove nor spun, but felted, and as much superior to druggets as Turkey are to Kidderminster. The Company have also a large assortment of Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in the most elegant and recherche designs and in all sizes. Tablings, Waistcoatings, and various other goods of their Patent Manufacture.—Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London. Wholesale Warehouse, 8. Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside.

APSLEY HOUSE, TORQUAY.—J. MARCHETTI

respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, and Families visiting this beautiful watering place, that he has converted his beautiful residence, in the centre of a very large lawn, and very extensive pleasure grounds, into a BOARD and LODGING-HOUSE and FAMILY HOTEL, by the day, week, or month, on distinct suits of apartments, and very commodious. No expense has been spared to the comfort of the visitor in every way, as comfortable as any private establishment. Any family requiring accommodation for a short time, or by the week or month, apply to J. Marchetti, Proprietor, Torquay. N.B. Families may drive to the house will find accommodation. Good stabling and coach houses; and detached houses also to let.

*** The best establishment in the West of England.

SIX POUNDS OF TEA, whether BLACK or GREEN,

for 17s.; and small bright Gunpowder, in 12lb. boxes, at 4s. 6d. per lb.—EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY'S Offices, 9. Great St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate Street.

WOOD'S CIGAR ESTABLISHMENT, 69. KING WILLIAM STREET.

IN consequence of the universal complaint, that a GENUINE HAVANNAH CIGAR

cannot be obtained at any price, EDWIN WOOD, 69. KING WILLIAM STREET, begs to inform his numerous Friends, and the Public generally, that he has now in Stock some of the VERY FINEST QUALITY, selected with great care by an experienced Agent in the Havannah, and at the LOWEST PRICE POSSIBLE, which he trusts they will do him the honour to inspect at their earliest opportunity.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Genuine Havannahs	18	0	Trabucos	26	0
Do. Superior	22	0	British Havannahs	12 to 16	0
Do. do. the finest imported	26	0	Porto Rico Cheroots	9 to 12	0
Do. old Principes	24 to 26	0	Chinsurah, or Bengal do.	12	0
Government Manillas	18 to 21	0	Kings	28 to 35	0
Planchadas	18 to 21	0	Queens	28 to 35	0
Regalias	18	0	The "Far-famed" Old Cubas	12	0
Bengal Cheroots	12	0			

Goods delivered free within Ten Miles of London daily. A Post-office Order is requested with country orders.

GRAFFTEY'S POMPEIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE,

price 5s. 6d., is warranted to change Red or Grey Hair on the Head, Whiskers, or Moustaches to a brilliant, natural, and permanent Brown or Black in one application, without staining the Skin or injuring the Hair. The directions are simple and lead to certain success. Prepared in 3 colours—1st, a Black; 2d, Dark Brown; 3d, Lighter Brown; and sold only by Grafftey and Co., Warwick Street, Regent Street; or by Sercombe, Colmer, Taunton; Tanner, Bristol; Hancock, Bath; andall other Perfumers; also Grafftey's Depilatory for removing superfluous Hair, price 2s. 8d. and 4s. 6d., postage included.

Ask for Grafftey's Dye, &c., and notice the address.

GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF, sold in Canisters at 8d.,

1s. 3d., 2s. 4d., 4s. 4d., 8s., and 15s. 6d. each.—Copy of a letter addressed to W. Grimstone, Esq., 434. Oxford Street, Herbary, Highgate:—

"35. Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, Aug. 12. 1844.

"Sir,—Being an engraver on wood, which is a very sedentary occupation, I was subject to great weakness of sight after being employed many hours. I have felt wonderful relief from the use of your Eye Snuff; through that alone I have been able to continue at work for many more hours, and have left off with my sight quite as perfect as when I commenced in the morning, and I am certain if engravers generally were to use it they would find it a great boon.—Yours, &c.

"WILLIAM CALVERT."

*** Any quantity can be forwarded through the General Post by sending Money Orders. A 2s. 4d. Canister, with postage, will cost 3s., and so on in like proportion.

CRYSTALLINE STARCH.

RECKITT'S PATENT CRYSTALLINE STARCH

possesses greater strength and purity than any other Starch, KEEPS ITS STIFFENING MUCH LONGER WHEN EXPOSED TO DAMP, requires NO BOILING, scarcely any dappling, and does not adhere to the Iron, is perfectly transparent when mixed, imparting a clear and brilliant finish to all the finer fabrics. These qualities have already obtained for it that decided preference which, when known, they cannot fail to secure.—Manufactured by Isaac Reckitt, Hull. Sole Agents in London, J. D. and S. Bumsted, 86. Lower Thames Street, and sold by most respectable Oilmen and Grocers in town and country.

EDWARD PRICE and CO. beg respectfully to request

that all parties wishing to purchase their COMPOSITE CANDLES, will ask in the shops simply for "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES." Since these have attracted public attention, many Imitators have made candles, and called them by the name "Composite," used by Edward Price and Co.; but the process by which the real Composite Candles are made being a patent one, and E. P. and Co. granting no licenses, none of these imitation candles are at all the same as the real ones. The chief properties of these latter are their burning, without snuffing, more brilliantly than the best wax, and their affording so large an amount of light, that they are cheaper, taking this into account, than the commonest tallow candles, one of them giving the light of two ordinary moulds. They may be had of most of the respectable Dealers throughout the kingdom, and are supplied to the trade wholesale by EDWARD PRICE and CO., Belmont, Vauxhall; and by PALMER and CO., Sutton Street, Clerkenwell.

GOOD FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES.

THOMAS FOX, 93. Bishopsgate Street Within, respectfully

invites the Public to inspect the Stock of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture and Bedding at his Establishment, consisting of every requisite for the Mansion or Cottage, of a quality, fashion, material, and workmanship, not to be surpassed, and offered at prices scarcely exceeding those commonly charged for showy but unsubstantial furniture. Also a most complete and beautiful collection of Chimney, Pier, and Console Glasses, Decorative Painting Paper Hangings, and other Ornamental Embellishments, at the most moderate and reasonable prices.

Parties requiring really good articles will find at THOMAS FOX'S a Stock so Extensive and Various as to afford every facility for advantageous selection, at Prices as low as are possibly compatible with First-Rate Quality.

93. Bishopsgate Street Within.

Now ready, price One Shilling, the Eleventh and Concluding Part of

WINDSOR CASTLE. An Historical Romance. By

the Author of "The Tower of London." With 110 Illustrations by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, &c.

N.B. The subscribers to this work are requested to give immediate orders to their respective booksellers and newsvenders for the completion of their sets, to prevent disappointment.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13. Great Marlborough Street.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for OCTOBER, price 2s. 6d.,

Contains:

1. An Election to the Long Parliament.
2. The State Murder: a Tale.
3. Some Account of a Poet's Friend. In a Letter to Oliver Yorke, Esq.
4. Bull and Nongtongpaw. By Anglomane.
5. Classics of the Table.—Sweetmeats, Beer, Cider, Perry, Liqueurs, and Wines.
6. On Matters Musical and of the Italian Opera. By Morgan Rattler.
7. Greece under the Romans.
8. Little Travels and Road Side Sketches. By Titmarsh. No. II. Ghent.
9. Apology for Art Unions.
10. Courses of English Reading.
11. The General Policy of the Cabinet.
12. The Lords are the Liberators.

G. W. Nickisson, 215. Regent Street, London.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

One Volume, 8vo., 16s., gilt edges, 17s. 6d., with Thirteen Plates,

LIFE and TIMES of LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING of the FRENCH.

By the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, M.A., Author of "Life of Wellington," "Life and Reign of William the Fourth," &c. &c.

Copies of this interesting Work having been presented to Queen Victoria and the King of the French, were graciously received, and acknowledgments forwarded, by command, to the Author.

"A valuable Biography, written in a lucid and manly style, exhibiting the most patient research, and exercise of a sound judgment."—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Fisher, Son, and Co., Newgate Street, London.

GLEN TILT.

THE DEATH of the STAG. By EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

—Messrs. Henry Graves and Company beg to inform the public that they have purchased this most beautifully engraved plate, by John Bromley, and now rendered peculiarly interesting by the visit of her Majesty to that delightful spot. This Gem in Art contains portraits of Lord Glenlyon, &c. &c. Price:—Prints, 2l. 2s.; Proofs (only 10 left), 4l. 4s.

Also, just completed,

THE PORTRAIT OF LADY GLENLYON.

Painted by H. GRANT, R.A. Engraved by F. C. LEWIS.

Price:—Prints, 1l. 1s.; Proofs, 2l. 2s.; First Proofs, 3l. 3s.

London: published by Henry Graves and Co., her Majesty's Publishers, and sold by all Printsellers in the Kingdom.

THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, and NAVAL and MILITARY CHRONICLE.

—The best Newspaper for the Royal Army and Navy.—Published every Saturday Afternoon, price 7d., at 351. Strand, corner of Wellington Street.

The "United Service Gazette," the first newspaper published which professed to devote itself to the interests of the Army and Navy, has now been established Eleven Years; and has, during that period, obtained an extensive circulation, not only among Officers of the United Services and their connections (including a large proportion of the aristocracy of the country), but also in all the Colonial Dependencies of the British Empire; in the East and West Indies, in North and South America, in Australasia and Africa; and, in short, in every part of the civilised world in which her Majesty's Troops or Ships are stationed. In this respect it may boast a more extended range of usefulness than any weekly newspaper confined to the record of the ordinary political and domestic intelligence of the day. To Advertisers, indeed, of nearly every class, it will be found, from the peculiar nature of its circulation, to afford a medium for the publication of their announcements which is not exceeded in eligibility by that of any weekly journal whatsoever; for, not to mention the fact that it addresses itself exclusively to the higher ranks of the Naval and Military Professions, one half its weekly issue is distributed among Clubs, Officers' Messes (Naval and Military), Public News Rooms, Military and Naval Libraries, and the principal Hotels, not only in the Metropolis and Provinces (and more especially in the seaport and garrison towns) of Great Britain, but in those of all her Foreign Dependencies. Single copies of the "United Service Gazette," so distributed, pass, on an average, through the hands of One Hundred readers, belonging to that class of society whose notice Advertisers are usually most anxious to attract. The remaining portion of its impression is dispersed among Officers of the higher ranks in the Army and Navy, and their relatives and friends, at home and abroad.

Office, No. 351. Strand, corner of Wellington Street.

PART III. of HUNT'S LONDON JOURNAL,

CONTAINING FOUR NUMBERS, PRICE SEVEN PENCE, Is NOW READY, containing as much matter as an ordinary octavo volume.

No. XIII. ready This Day.—THREE HALF PENCE.

Contents, No. X.—A Tale of Normandy, by Alexandre Dumas chap. ix.—The Marriage. The Log Cabin:—Period the Second. The Last New Novel:—Tales of the Camp and the Cabinet. The Last New Book of Travels:—Eothen. The Magazines for September. Short Notices of New Publications:—Chronicles of the Bastile. A Sermon; by the Rev. S. F. Jarvis, D.D. Political Parables, No. II.:—The Brother of Poor Much-he-had. Selections from the latest New Works:—The Gypsies' Tragedy. Sketch of a Subaltern. Sonnet; by the late John Keats. Hints to Epicures how to make Coffee. Out-of-Town-Life. The Angler and the Carp. A Romance of Gravesend. Campbell's Clubs. Campbell's Favourite Poem.

Contents, No. XI.—A Tale of Normandy, by Alexandre Dumas, chap. x.—The Mysterious Chateau. The Log Cabin. The Last New Novel:—The Blind Man and his Guide. The Last New Poem:—Barrett's Poems. Short Notices of New Publications:—Windsor in the Olden Time. Lachrymæ Ecclesiæ. Charity; a Print. Selections from the latest New Works:—A Passage in the Life of David, the Painter of Napoleon. A Spanish Criminal Case. Literary "Lions"—Lady Morgan. A King's Press of Workmen. Cairo Magicians. Bernadotte's Antipathy to Dogs. A Rural Scene in Scotland. Abyssinian Bedouins. The King of Bavaria. A Proper General Distinction. Alchemy in the East. Mahometan Belief in Christianity. Superstitions of Scotch Fishermen.

Contents, No. XII.—A Tale of Normandy, by Alexandre Dumas, chap. xi.—The Adventures of a Night. The Log Cabin. The Last New Book of Travels:—The Englishwoman in Egypt. The Last New Poem:—Barrett's Poems. Selections from the latest New Works:—A Passage in the Life of Sir Walter Raleigh. The Homeward Bound on the Coast of England. An Eccentric Englishman. Reminiscence of a Night at La Scala. The Gum Myrrh, Eastern Notion of the Power of Wealth. An Election in the Olden Time. A Rhine Boat Steward. A Sand Storm. Superstitions of French Fishermen. A Turkish Shopkeeper. A True Toper. Sindh Gentlemen.

Contents, No. XIII.—A Tale of Normandy, by Alexandre Dumas, chap. xii.—The Murder. The Log Cabin. A New Novel:—The Man without a Profession. The Last New Book of Travels:—Rides in the Pyrenees. Short Notices of New Publications:—New Music. Selections from the latest New Works:—Janee the Belooche. A Night's Fishing in Moray Frith. The Black Tents. Literary "Lions"—Serjeant Talfourd. Making the Most of a Panic. Windsor in the Fifteenth Century. Cabrera and the Priest. Superstitions of Scotch Fishermen. Oliver Cromwell in Windsor Castle. The Shoa Country.

Office, 10. Bolt Court, Fleet Street; and all Booksellers and Newsmen in Town and Country.

Just published, price 5s. 6d., illustrated with Cases and Coloured Plates,

DR. MADDOCK'S POPULAR TREATISE on a Successful Mode of Treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis; Chronic, Nervous, and Spasmodic Coughs, and also Affections of the Heart.

"We recommend those persons who are in any way subject to these complaints to embrace this gentleman's mode of treatment."—PICTORIAL TIMES.

London: Simpkin and Marshall.

Gratuitous advice to the humbler classes by Dr. Maddock, at his residence, 10. Hunter Street, Brunswick Square.

Just published, 12mo., price 1s.

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of

a natural, simple, agreeable, and infallible means, not only of overcoming, but also of completely destroying habitual constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in France by M. Warton), followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by the post, 1s. 6d.

Sold by James Youens and Co., Tea-dealers, 45. Ludgate Hill, London, and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price One Shilling, by post 1s. 6d.

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic. By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S.

Sherwood, 23. Paternoster Row, and the Author, 21. Arundel Street, Strand.

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY furnishes innumerable

proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy and sustaining the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned.

"ROBT. SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers, &c.

REAL SHEFFIELD PLATED DISH COVERS, at

prices hitherto unattempted. THOMAS WEST, 18. Ludgate Street, London, having received a large supply direct from the manufactory at Sheffield, offers the best Meat Dish Covers as follow:—Cottage Pattern—1 Cover of 20 inches, 3l. 19s.; 1 ditto of eighteen inches, 3l. 3s.; 2 ditto of fourteen inches, 4l. 8s.; the set of 4, complete, 11l. 10s. ONLY. Double Dome Pattern—1 Cover of 20 inches, 4l. 16s.; 1 ditto of 18 inches, 3l. 19s.; 2 ditto of 14 inches, 5l. 5s.: the set of 4, complete, 14l. ONLY. In noticing the price of the above goods, T. W. ventures to assert they are superior to many advertised at a much higher price. Best Wrought Silver Spoons and Forks as usual—Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 2d. per oz.; Queen's Pattern, 7s. 4d. per oz. Superior Watches and Fine Gold Jewellery, cheaper than any house in London. West's Hand Book, with 100 engravings, and full of useful information, is just published, and may be had gratis, and post free, on application to T. WEST, Silversmith, 18. Ludgate Street, London.

LONDON: Printed by JOHN KEYS, of No. 1. York Street, Covent Garden, at No. 5. New Street Square; and published by him at the Office of the Pictorial Times, No. 135. Fleet Street, on Saturday, September 28. 1844.